March 1, 1775. NUMB. 2410.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
CONTAINING a great Variety of ORIGINAL PIECES,
Both INTERESTING and ENTERTAINING,
Number Second of the
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE,
OR
AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM,
For FEBRUARY 1775.
(Price *One Shilling*, Pennſylvania currency, or *Thirteen Shillings* per Year, including the Supplement.)
PHILADELPHIA, Printed and Publiſhed by R. AITKIN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,

THE PUBLISHER claims no other merit to himſelf, in this Work, than that of ſerving the public with reputation and honour. The large and daily encreaſing liſt of ſubſcribers, together with the favours of the able and ingenious, are the ſupports by which he is enabled to proſecute the plan. He acknowledges, with gratitude and pleaſure, the aſſiſtance and encouragement he has already met with, and ſo far as indefatigable induſtry can contribute towards the improvement of the work, he aſſures the public that none ſhall be wanting on his part: And as he is ambitious, not only to *equal*, but to EXCEL every former attempt of this kind; he will be glad to have any defect pointed out, or any aſſiſtance given, that may add to the growing reputation of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

*** This number will be embelliſhed with two copper-plates, neatly engraved.

HENRY MOSES, SADLER, HARNESS, and COLLAR-MAKER, at the Sign of the Hunting Side-Saddle, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, ſeven doors from Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to return his moſt grateful thanks to his friends and cuſtomers, and the public in general, for their paſt favours.----He contitues to carry on the ſaid buſineſs of a Sadler, Harneſs and Collar-maker, in all its branches, at his ſaid ſhop, in Market-ſtreet, where he will always endeavour to merit his friends and the public's approbation, by furniſhing every article upon as low terms, good materials, and as well executed as any other Sadler in the city, and is the public's moſt obliged and very humble ſervant, HENRY MOSES. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 15th day of the Third-Month (called March) at ſix o' clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL brick meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of Laud (late part of the eſtate of William Bettle, tanner, deceaſed) about 3 miles diſtant from the city, ſituate on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and on another Lane lately laid out 33 feet wide, containing 8 acres and 76 perches, ſtrict meaſure, whereon is a young orchard, a well of choice water by the door, and ſundry other improvements. The above deſcribed premiſes are very ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may have credit for the greateſt part of the purchaſe-money, giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying intereſt. For further particulars, apply to SARAH BETTLE, Executrix, SAMUEL BETTLE, and JOSEPH HOWELL, Executors.

TO BE SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE, in the Town of CARLISLE,
On the Twentieth Day of April next,

A Patented Tract of very valuable LAND, well timbered, ſituate in Hopewell Townſhip, in Cumberland County, containing 322 Acres, with the uſual Allowance of 6 per Cent. for Roads; bounded by George Croghan, Edward Shippen, Eſq; and others, within a few Miles of Shippenſburgh, commonly known by the name of Stuart's Land, being Part of the Eſtate of Samuel Neave, deceaſed. One Third of the Purchaſe-Money to be paid at the Time of Sale, another Third on the firſt Day of May 1776, and one other Third on the firſt Day of May 1777, with Intereſt from the Sale. REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, JACOB HARMAN, Executors.

February 25, 1775. 6 W.

WAS left at a Shop in Market-ſtreet, ſeveral Years paſt, A Parcel of LINEN YARN, and it is ſuppoſed forgot where; the right Owner applying to the PRINTERS hereof, may hear where it is.

To be SOLD, choice Dutch white CLOVER SEED, and alſo very good VINEGAR by the Barrel. Enquire as above. ¶

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the 21ſt day of March inſtant, by the Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Bernard Reſer, deceaſed, and may be entered upon immediately,

A CERTAIN ſtone meſſuage or dwelling-houſe, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on both ſides of the upper York road, in Briſtol townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing upwards of 20 acres; bounded by land of Benjamin Armitage, Dr. Benneville, Nathan Thomas, and others; about one third part thereof is good watered meadow and about one third good woodland; there is on the premiſes a good ſtone barn, about 39 feet by 20, with convenient ſtabling under the ſame, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and good bearing orchard; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy; thoſe who may incline to view the ſame, may apply to the Subſcribers, in Germantown, or Joſeph North, on the ſame, or William Wilſon, near the premiſes, or to John Reſer, in Philadelphia. JOHN JONES,
THOMAS ROSE.

¶

*** The vendue to begin at one o' clock.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS LOST, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, laſt September, an old wrought POCKET-BOOK, marked with A:C, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were a bond of Forty Pounds from three perſons to one, with ſome credit on it, and alſo ſigned over to different perſons; an article of agreement concerning land; a warrant for 50 acres of land; and a location for 300 acres, with many other valuable papers. Whoever will bring ſaid pocket-book and papers to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of the Black Horſe, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ſaid GRAHAM, and no queſtions aſked. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt Auguſt, SIX ſtrange SHEEP, marked with a ſlit in both ears. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JOHN KELLY. ¶

SAVANNAH (in GEORGIA) JANUARY 18.

This day the General Aſſembly of this province met here, when his Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, Governor in Chief, &c. was pleaſed to deliver the following Speech to both Houſes, viz.

"*Houourable Gentlemen,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,*

"THIS being the firſt opportunity that has offered in General Aſſembly, I muſt not omit acquainting you, that, in conſequence of the petition of both Houſes, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that if this Province ſhould be engaged in an actual Indian war, we ſhould have every proper ſuccour and protection; and I was ordered to apply to the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in America for that purpoſe, who had received directions thereupon.

"The alarming ſituation of American affairs at this juncture, makes it highly neceſſary for me to ſay ſomething to you on the ſubject, and it is with the utmoſt concern that I ſee by every account all the colonies to the northward of us, as far as Nova-Scotia, in a general ferment, and ſome of them in ſuch a ſtate, as makes me ſhudder when I think of the conſequence which it is moſt probable will ſoon befal them. The unhappy diſputes with the mother country are now become of the moſt ſerious nature, and I am much afraid the very extraordinary and violent meaſures adopted and purſued, will not only prevent a reconciliation, but may involve all America in the moſt dreadful calamities.

"Gentlemen, I think myſelf very happy in having it in my power to ſay that this province is hitherto clear, and I much hope by your prudent conduct will remain ſo. Be not led away by the voices and opinions of men of over heated ideas; conſider coolly and ſenſibly of the terrible conſequences which may attend adopting reſolutions and meaſures, expreſly contrary to law, and hoſtile to the mother country, eſpecially at ſo late a ſeaſon, when we may almoſt daily expect to hear the determination of Great-Britain on the matters in diſpute, and therefore I conceive can anſwer no purpoſe but that of throwing the province into confuſion, and I tremble at the apprehenſion of what may be the reſolution and declaration of the new Parliament relative to the conduct of the people in ſome parts of America.

"You may be advocates for liberty, ſo am I, but in a conſtitutional and legal way; you, Gentlemen, are legiſlators, and let me intreat you to take care how you give a ſanction to trample on law and government, and be aſſured it is an indiſputable truth, that where there is no law there can be no liberty: It is the due courſe of law and ſupport of government which only can inſure to you the enjoyment of your lives, your liberty and your eſtates, and do not catch at the ſhadow and loſe the ſubſtance: I exhort you not to ſuffer yourſelves to be drawn in to involve this province in the diſtreſſes of thoſe who may have offended; we are in a very different ſituation, and on a very different footing from the other colonies; do not conſider me as ſpeaking to you merely as the King's Governor of this province; as ſuch, Gentlemen, it is certainly my duty to ſupport his Majeſty's juſt right and authority, and to preſerve peace and good order within my government, and to contribute as much as poſſible towards the proſperity and happineſs of the province and people; believe me when I tell you, I am at this time actuated by further motives than ſhow only of diſcharging my duty as the King's Governor; I have lived amongſt and preſided over you upwards of fourteen years, and have other feelings, I have a real and affectionate regard for the people, and it grieves me to think that a province which I have been ſo long in, and which I have ſeen nurtured by the Crown at a vaſt expence to the mother country, and grow up from mere infancy, from next to nothing, to a conſiderable degree of maturity and opulence, ſhould, by the imprudence and raſhneſs of ſome inconſiderate people, be plunged into a ſtate of diſtreſs and ruin: We have been moſt happy in, I hope, avoiding Scylla, and let me in the ſtrongeſt terms conjure you to ſteer clear of Charybdis.

"It is a moſt melancholy and diſagreeable ſubject, and therefore I ſhall avoid making any obſervations on the reſolutions adopted by the other colonies, but hope that, through your prudence and regard for the welfare and happineſs of this province, of yourſelves, and your poſterity, none will be entered into here; the ſtrongeſt reaſons operate againſt it, and as they muſt occur to every conſiderate perſon, I ſhall not mention any.

"*Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

"The very dangerous and critical ſituation of our affairs with the Creek Indians laſt ſpring, prevented your going on the neceſſary buſineſs of the province at that time; I therefore hope and depend that, agreeable to your addreſs to me of the 12th of March 1774, you will now take the ſeveral matters formerly recommended to you into conſideration, and proceed thereupon with that ſerious attention they require, and to which I ſhall only add, that in order to preſerve and continue to us peace and quietneſs with the Indians, it ſeems abſolutely neceſſary that a law ſhould be framed to regulate ſome matters relative to the Indian trade and tranſactions in the Indian country, to prevent encroachments and treſpaſſes on the lands and hunting grounds of the Indians, and other irregularities and abuſes being committed by hunters and other diſorderly people, both within and without the ſettlements; and therefore moſt earneſtly recommend a reviſal of a bill relative to Indian affairs, which was before the Houſe of Aſſembly in the year 1769, in which I am perſuaded you will find ſome clauſes that may be moſt uſeful and ſalutary to the province.

"I have ordered the Treaſurer to lay all the public accounts before you, and will very ſoon ſend you an eſtimate of the uſual and neceſſary ſupplies ſince the laſt tax. JAMES WRIGHT.

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, January 18, 1775,

A MESSAGE to the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,*

"THIS Houſe having taken into ſerious conſideration thoſe matters mentioned by his Excellency in his Speech to both Houſes, reſpecting the preſent alarming ſtate of the unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and the colonies, and conceiving the ſubject to be of the higheſt importance to the welfare and ſafety of both, is therefore deſirous of having a free conference with your Houſe thereon, in hopes of being able to fix on ſuch a plan of conduct as may reaſonably be expected will prove conducive to the obtaining the great point which every true friend to America hath or ought to have only in view, to wit, that of ſecuring to its inhabitants, on a clear, ſolid and permanent footing, all the rights and privileges to which, as Britiſh ſubjects, they are entitled, on the principles of the conſtitution.

"For however warmly this Houſe may and doth condemn the violent and ill judged meaſures purſued by ſome of the other provinces, which they conceive have an evident tendency to widen the breach between Great-Britain and the colonies, and may involve all America in a ſcene of the utmoſt diſtreſs and miſery; yet it is the ſincere wiſh of this Houſe, as far as in their power, to ſee every obſtacle removed which may interrupt a cordial and laſting union with the mother country, or obſtruct or prevent his Majeſty's American ſubjects from enjoying all the conſtitutional rights of Britiſh ſubjects, and will therefore chearfully join in purſuing ſuch meaſures, as will at once teſtify loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, a firm attachment to the Britiſh conſtitution, and a warm and proper regard to the rights and liberties of America."

Jan. 25. On Friday laſt the following Addreſſes were preſented to his Excellency, viz.

To his Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, *Baronet, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of Georgia, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,*

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of Georgia, in General Aſſembly met, beg leave to return your Excellency our moſt cordial thanks for your truly affectionate ſpeech to both Houſes of Aſſembly at the opening of this ſeſſion.

We receive with pleaſure and gratitude the information you have been pleaſed to give us of the favourable reception the petitions from both Houſes met with from our moſt gracious Sovereign, and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to order troops for our protection, in caſe we had been unhappily engaged in an Indian war.

After having had the experience of your Excellency's prudent and equitable adminiſtration for upwards of fourteen years, we can have no doubt of your real and friendly concern for the true intereſts of this province. The language of your Excellency's ſpeech, upon a ſubject of the higheſt importance to the people of Georgia, is ſo truly paternal, that every unprejudiced perſon muſt be convinced of its being dictated by a heart warm with love and affection for the people over whom you preſide; and we hope it will meet with that return of gratitude and attention, which the affectionate ſpirit it breathes and the great importance of the ſubject merit.

It is with the deepeſt concern we ſee the alarming lengths to which the preſent unhappy diſputes between the mother country and the colonies are carried; lengths that threaten a diſſolution of all good order and government, and of that union on which the happineſs and proſperity of both countries ultimately depend.

But whilſt we lament theſe unhappy diviſions, and diſapprove of all violent and intemperate meaſures, and at the ſame time declare it to be our pride and glory to be conſtitutionally connected with Great-Britain, by the cloſeſt and moſt endearing ties, and that we dread nothing more than a diſſolution of thoſe ties, yet, anxious for the preſent welfare of our country, and the intereſts of our poſterity, our ardent wiſh is, that his Majeſty's American ſubjects may enjoy all the rights and privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, as fully and effectually, in all reſpects, as the inhabitants of Great-Britain do; and to that end, it now appears highly neceſſary that the conſtitutional rights of his American ſubjects may be clearly defined and firmly eſtabliſhed, that ſo they may hold thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings on ſuch a footing, as will unite the mother country and the colonies by a reciprocation of benefits, and on terms conſiſtent with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the honour, dignity and ſafety of the whole empire. And we wiſh and hope to ſee a matter of ſuch importance taken up in a conſtitutional way by both Houſes of Aſſembly, not in the leaſt doubting but that, if ſuch prudent and temperate meaſures are adopted by the legiſlatures of the other provinces, we ſhall ſee them crowned with that ſucceſs, which may remove the unhappy diviſions now ſubſiſting, and bind us to our mother country by the ties of intereſt, love and gratitude, and eſtabliſh the proſperity, power and grandeur of the Britiſh empire on foundations, which may laſt till time ſhall be no more. Nor can we doubt of ſucceſs, when we reflect that we are bleſſed with a King who glories in being the equal father of all his people, and therefore can and do ſubmit our cauſe with full confidence to his royal wiſdom and paternal goodneſs; neither will we ſuppoſe that a Britiſh Parliament, that great and auguſt body, who have ſo often generouſly aſſerted and defended the liberties of other nations, will diſregard the equitable claims of their fellow ſubjects.

We entirely agree with your Excellency in opinion, that where there is no law there can be no true liberty, and that it is the due and regular courſe of law, and ſupport of government, which can alone enſure to us and our poſterity the enjoyment of our lives, liberty and property.

We will chearfully concur in the ſeveral matters recommended by your Excellency, and give them that ſerious attention which the utility of them requires.

By order of the Houſe, N. JONES.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen,

THE loyalty and affection expreſſed towards his Majeſty in this addreſs, gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction, as it likewiſe does to ſee that your ſentiments on the very important matters mentioned, in many reſpects, coincide with my own; and happy would it have been for America had the ſeveral legiſlatures proceeded in the manner you propoſe.

I return you my beſt thanks, Gentlemen, for your kind opinion of my regard for, and wiſhes to ſerve, this province.

JAMES WRIGHT.

To his Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, *Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of Georgia, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

The ADDRESS of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Georgia, in General Aſſembly met, return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech to both Houſes on the opening of this ſeſſion. We are greatly obliged to his Majeſty for his gracious intentions, but allow us, Sir, to obſerve, that we apprehended the province was actually involved in a war when we ſubmitted our petition for aſſiſtance, and, whilſt we confeſs our real obligations to your Excellency for your conduct, aſſiduity and perſeverance, and render you our warmeſt acknowledgments for putting a happy end to that war, we cannot but with horror reflect on the dreadful criſis to which this province muſt have been reduced, had we experienced no other reſource than thoſe dilatory ſuccours which adminiſtration meant conditionally to afford us.

We cannot be leſs affected by, and concerned for, the preſent alarming ſituation of our affairs between Great-Britain and America, than your Excellency; we muſt be equally inſenſible not to feel our numerous grievances, and not to wiſh them redreſſed. It is that alone which every good Amerian contends for; it is the enjoyment of our conſtitutional rights and liberties that ſoftens every care of life, and renders exiſtence itſelf ſupportable. At the ſame time, in all our proceedings, we ſhall ſtudiouſly avoid every meaſure that ſhall not appear to us at once ſtrictly conſonant with our duty to his Majeſty, and the intereſt, liberty and welfare of our conſtituents. We ſhall on all occaſions exert ourſelves to accompliſh every aſſurance we have already made, or may make to your Excellency, and will not fail to take into conſideration the bill which you are pleaſed to point out and recommend.

When the public accounts and eſtimates are laid before us, we will give them proper attention.

By order of the Houſe,
WILLIAM YOUNG, *Speaker.*

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

I AM ſorry that I muſt beg leave to differ with you in opinion, with reſpect to the ſtate we were in, when your petition to his Majeſty was given to me, and which I immediately tranſmitted. It is true that ſeveral people had been murdered by ſome Indians, but I conceive that could by no means be called being actually involved in a war with that nation. They were murders committed by a ſmall party only of the Creek Indians, without the concurrence or even the privity of the nation, and diſavowed by them as ſoon as they knew of it; and I apprehend ſomething farther was neceſſary, before we could be ſaid to be engaged or involved in an actual war with the Indians; and every account I received from them after that time was favourable, and ſhewed rather a pacific than an hoſtile diſpoſition; and which accounts I always tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretary of State, as it was my duty to do.

It gives me great pleaſure to obſerve my conduct approved of by the Repreſentatives of the people, and for which I thank you. I have every inducement to ſerve the province, and to promote the welfare and happineſs of the people, and which I ſhall continue to do to the utmoſt of my power; and on the other hand, I cannot doubt but you will alſo approve of my endeavours to diſcharge my duty to the Crown with honour and integrity: And let me aſſure you, Gentlemen, that no man can more wiſh his Majeſty's American ſubjects the full and perfect enjoyment of their conſtitutional rights and liberties than I do. *JAMES WRIGHT.*

The Delegates from the ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts of this province convened here laſt Wedneſday, and have met every day ſince.

ANTIGUA, January 25.

We have received the following melancholy account of a ſtorm, which happened at Madeira, by Captain George Keys, juſt arrived here, and whoſe ſhip was loſt in it: On the 8th of December laſt the gale came on, which obliged all the ſhipping then in the bay to put out to ſea, among which a large Dutch ſhip bound for Surrinam was drove aſhore and totally loſt, alſo a Portugueſe brig, of which no account has been received ſince, and is ſuppoſed to have foundered at ſea.

On the 17th, being fine weather, and the wind eaſterly, the ſhipping all returned to anchor in the bay of Fynchall. It continued fair till Sunday the 18th about 3 o'clock P. M. when a ſudden and heavy ſquall came on from the South, and continued to blow with ſuch unrelenting fury, as to prevent the ſhipping getting out, attended with thunder, lightning and rain.

About midnight ſix ſail out of ſeven were daſhed in pieces, their names as follow: The Aurora, Capt. George Keys, from London, ſhip loſt, with three of his hands, the Capt. happily was aſhore. The Betſey Gregg, Capt. John Griffiths, veſſel loſt, the Captain with the whole crew, in number fifteen, periſhed. The Peggy and Betſey, from Maryland, Capt. Lewes, ſhip loſt, the crew ſaved. A Daniſh ſhip, Capt. Bee, the veſſel loſt, fourteen hands, and one woman paſſenger, periſhed, the Captain being aſhore, his life was ſaved. Two Portugueſe veſſels, the Commanders and Crews leaving them in the begining of the gale ſaved their lives, the veſſels totally loſt. Capt. Stewport, of the ſhip Dawkins, from London for Jamaica, was the only veſſel that rode out the ſtorm, having parted one Cable, and the other near going, when the dreadful tempeſt abated. So terrible and tremendous a gale has never been known in the memory of the oldeſt man living in Madeira.

BOSTON, *February* 27.

In Provincial Congreſs, Cambridge, February 15, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, from the preſent diſpoſition of the Britiſh Miniſtry and Parliament, that there is real cauſe to fear that the reaſonable and juſt applications of this continent to Great-Britain, "for peace, liberty and ſafety," will not meet with a favourable reception: but, on the contrary, from the large reinforcement of troops expected in this Colony, the tenor of intelligence from Great-Britain, and general appearances, we have reaſon to apprehend, that the ſudden deſtruction of this colony in particular is intended, for refuſing, with the other American Colonies, tamely to ſubmit to the moſt ignominious ſlavery.

Therefore RESOLVED, That the great law of ſelf-preſervation, calls upon the inhabitants of this colony, immediately to prepare againſt every attempt that may be made to attack them by *ſurprize.* And it is upon ſerious deliberation, moſt earneſtly recommended to the militia in general, as well as the detached part of it in minute-men, that they ſpare neither Time, Pains nor Expence, at ſo critical a juncture, in perfecting themſelves forthwith in military diſcipline; and that ſkilful inſtructors be provided for thoſe companies which are not already provided therewith.

And it is recommended to the towns and diſtricts in this colony, that they encourage ſuch perſons as are ſkilled in the manufactory of fire-arms and bayonets, diligently to apply themſelves thereto, for ſupplying ſuch of the inhabitants as ſhall be deficient.

And for the encouragement of American Manufacturers of fire-arms and bayonets, it is further RESOLVED, That this Congreſs will give the preference to, and purchaſe from them, ſo many effective arms and bayonets as can be delivered in a reaſonable time, upon notice given to this Congreſs at its next ſeſſions.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true Extract from the Minutes,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

The Provincial Congreſs on Thurſday laſt adjourned to the 22d of March next, then to meet at Concord, an inland Town, about eighteen Miles from Boſton.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

The Provincial Congreſs for Maſſachuſetts-Bay have Reſolved, That Thurſday the 16th Day of next Month be obſerved as a Day of Faſting and Prayer.

The General Aſſembly of the Iſland of Barbados have drawn up a ſpirited Petition to be tranſmitted to Great-Britain, and to be preſented to his Majeſty in Favour of America.

The General Aſſembly of North-Carolina, which ſtood prorogued to the 14th inſt. is further prorogued by his Excellency Joſiah Martin, to the 27th Day of March next.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of this Colony.

Die Jovis, 10 ho. A. M. the 23d of February, 1775.

A Motion was made by Mr. Thomas, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE that the Senſe of this Houſe be taken, on the Neceſſity of appointing Delegates for this Colony, to meet the Delegates for the other Colonies on this Continent, in General Congreſs, on the 10th Day of May next.

And Debates ariſing on the ſaid Motion, and the Queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the Negative, in Manner following, viz.

For the *Negative.* Mr. Walton, Mr. Jauncey, Mr. Brinckerhoff Col. Seaman, Mr. Bruſh, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Coe, Mr. Van Kleeck, Mr. Rapalje, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Billopp, Col. Philips, Mr. Ten Eyck, Col. Wells, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Kiſſam, Mr. Gale.

For the *Affirmative.* Mr. Clinton, Col. Woodhull, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Boerum, Capt. Seaman, Col. Ten Broeck, Mr. De Wit, Col. Schuyler, Col. P. Livingſton.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, *of December* 6, 1774.

To the KING.

I DO not preſume thus publicly to addreſs your Majeſty to arraign your conduct as a man, or as a King, to compare you with a Nero or a Caligula. Far other ſentiments have ever poſſeſſed my mind. With ſupreme delight do I view your Majeſty as a model of every virtue domeſtic and ſocial;—as the tendereſt of huſbands, the moſt affectionate of parents, and the beſt of men. With the utmoſt ſatisfaction have I ſeen your Majeſty rewarded by Heaven with an amiable conſort, who is the ornament of her ſex, and a numerous race of lovely children, who are the happy expreſſions of their royal parents features, mental and corporeal. Having always conſidered your Majeſty's character in this amiable light, I never could reconcile it with the meaſures lately purſued againſt our American colonies. Surely, ſaid I, ſo pious, ſo juſt, ſo humane a Prince, can never give his hearty concurrence to meaſures ſo big with ruin to the nation at large. He could not—he muſt have been miſinformed—his natural love of juſtice and humanity muſt have been over-powered, not ſuppreſſed, by his undeſerving confidants, whoſe hearts are callous to every emotion of pity, and every ſenſe of juſtice and mercy. Surely he will one day break his ignoble chains, and caſt from him with diſdain and contempt thoſe invaders of his dignity—thoſe canker-worms that prey upon his laurels, and deſtroy every blooming bud of true greatneſs and magnanimity. He will at laſt ſhine forth in his native ſplendor, and by the beams of his own effulgent brightneſs diſſipate every gloomy cloud of diſcontent throughout the nation. Such were my pleaſing contemplations at the diſſolution of the late Parliament, which I fondly indulged till the opening of the preſent, when I hoped to find my idea realized by a ſpeech from the throne declaratory of your Majeſty's benign diſpoſition towards your ſubjects in America. But, alas! how very reverſe to my fond expectations—how contrary to the wiſhes of every friend to Great-Britain,—when inſtead of the conciliatory terms of parental affection, inſtead of the mild, but prevailing language of mercy and benevolence, the Miniſter's ſpeech (I do not mean your Majeſty's) breathes nothing but malignity, and is fraught with the harſh diſcordant ſounds of violence and oppreſſion. Little avails it that your Majeſty concludes your ſpeech with aſſuring us, that on your part you have nothing ſo much at heart as the real proſperity and laſting happineſs of all your ſubjects, when the tenor of the Miniſter's oration, and the whole conduct of adminiſtration, is in direct oppoſition thereto. In adminiſtration it is declared, that the preſent oppreſſive meaſures ſhall be ſtill maintained; nay, that it is the firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution of government to withſtand every attempt to the contrary. Ah! Sir, if ſome Kings were as ready to execute the wiſhes of their people, as they are firm and ſtedfaſt in oppoſing them, what glorious Monarchs would they be! But it is aſſerted that the meaſures now purſued, with regard to America, are eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire.—Good God! is it eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire, calmly to look over any inſults from our natural enemies, and ſend our fleets and armies to deſtroy the deſcendants of thoſe who conquered them? To ſend Engliſhmen to butcher Engliſhmen, for aſſerting thoſe rights which nature gave them, and which nature teaches them to defend. Is it eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire, to eſtabliſh and promote a religion the moſt unfriendly to ſociety, and the moſt barbarous in the world, merely, upon occaſion, to obtain the aſſiſtance of its profeſſors in America againſt our proteſtant fellow-ſubjects there? Is it eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire, unneceſſarily, wantonly and illegally, to burthen the Americans with taxes that neither the laws of God, of nature, or of reaſon, can ever warrant to impoſe; and upon their noble reſolution of refuſing to ſubmit to ſuch arbitrary impoſitions, to deſtroy their ports, and murder their people? Is it eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire, to deſtroy the effect of trials by jury in America, merely becauſe thoſe juries, as before legally choſen and employed, were found unfavourable to the deſigns of deſpotiſm; and the ſuppoſed criminal liable to be tranſported, ſome thouſands of miles, acroſs the wide Atlantic, to take his trial before unknown men in an unknown country? Is it eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire, by violent and oppreſſive meaſures, to loſe the confidence and affection of an encreaſing world; to make the coloniſts ſhudder at the name of an Engliſhman; to make them deny the appellation, and claim the nobler title of Americans; to run the riſque of cauſing them, in ſpite of all reſtraint, to ſettle their commerce in other regions, and aggrandize other nations at our expence, and by our own weakneſs and folly? If ſuch be the dignity of a Briton, let me bluſh to own that I was born ſuch; let me rather claim kindred with the wild, but independant tartar, with the ſavage, but free Indian, than with Britons who can butcher their fellow-creatures in cold blood—deſtroy the higheſt intereſts of their country—break the deareſt connections of friendſhip and affinity—and cry, "it is eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the nation." But let me retract my too haſty wiſh, the body of the Engliſh nation, I truſt, are not *ſuch* Britons. The nation at large wiſhes to ſee England and America united in the ſtrongeſt bands of love and unity, and to conſpire together to promote each others proſperity and grandeur. It is in vain to oppreſs them—oppreſſion may damp them for a time, but in the end will only ſerve to encreaſe that flame of liberty, which will one day break out in the brighteſt blaze of genuine liberty, which ſhall be kept alive to the lateſt periods of time. Though we may oppreſs them at preſent, it will only ſerve to add to our accumulated ſhame, that of having dared to oppoſe the true ſpirit of celeſtial freedom, which animates every BRITISH AMERICAN throughout the continent. Had we treated them as they ought to have been treated, we might in future times have gone hand-in-hand with them, have partook of all their glorious exploits, have been enriched by their riches, and we might have been called the parents, the firſt protectors, and the friends of that people, which ſhall judge the earth; and in contraſt of whom all other nations ſhall be as the ſapleſs trunks of decayed trees, compared with an American foreſt of youthful plants, blooming with perpetual verdure. That America will be thus great and flouriſhing, every conſidering perſon muſt allow. The aſſertion does not depend upon any idle imaginations or dreaming prophecies, but upon found reaſon, and the ſteady obſervance of paſt events, compared with preſent occurrences; and every tyrannical meaſure employed to prevent it, will but haſten that great event. Let not Britons repine at the thought. *They are* BRITONS *likewiſe.* Let us remember that the ſpirit that animates them, is the ſame ſpirit which animated us in the nobleſt Periods of our exiſtence, and which I truſt will yet animate us, to the ſhame and confuſion of every betrayer of his country. Let us view our colonies in the light an affectionate parent views his virtuous and aſpiring offſpring, who is happy in their happineſs, lives in their lives, and when he expires, it is with the ſweet conſolation, that he leaves behind him a ſucceſſion of heroes, who will keep up his dignity, and prolong his virtuous fame to the laſt ages of the world. Pardon, Sir, this digreſſion, in favour of a people I honour and eſteem for their virtuous ſentiments of liberty, and high, though ſolid notions of independency. I am perſuaded your Majeſty would view them in the ſame light, and graciouſly protect and encourage them, could you diveſt yourſelf of thoſe prejudices, with which deſigning men have attempted to pervert your natural goodneſs and humanity. The reſpect and eſteem for your Majeſty's perſon is not ſo totally eradicated from the hearts of your ſubjects, but that by now complying with their wiſhes, you might ſtill reign unrivalled in the boſom of every friend to Great-Britain and the Brunſwick line.

AMATOR REGIS.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I WISH to addreſs the underſtandings of my fellow-citizens, not to inflame their paſſions. As Enquirers after truth, my higheſt ambition is to aſſiſt them, to furniſh the clew; their own good ſenſe will enable them to purſue it. I think an attention peculiarly due to ſuch publications, as come recommended by the graces of ſtyle and language; the moſt deadly poiſon may be conveyed in the moſt beautiful cup; it may be more inviting, but it is not the leſs fatal. The peice ſigned Phileirene is not deſtitute of thoſe graces, but he has raiſed a fabric, on a foundation which only exiſted in his own imagination. There muſt ſurely be ſingular merit in that claim, which muſt be miſrepreſented, to be oppoſed with ſucceſs.—When I hear America charged with aſpiring after independance, I aſk,

Were we independant on Great-Britain in 1762? That is the æra to which we all look back with regret, and to which we are anxiouſly ſeeking to return.

When I hear the Americans termed *Rebels*, I aſk, Was the Revolution a rebellion?—That was an oppoſition to government, becauſe government was attempted to be exerciſed in a manner inconſiſtent with the ſafety, liberty and happineſs of the governed. One man attempted to legiſlate without their participation; in our caſe, this attempt is made by about 800; can this circumſtance change the nature of the action?

When I hear any one declaiming againſt the American ſyſtem, I aſk, Are you willing to be taxed by the Britiſh Parliament? A fair anſwer to theſe queſtions I have generally found more deciſive and convincing, than the beſt connected chain of reaſoning. If any man can anſwer them in the affirmative, I may pity, but cannot blame him for withdrawing from the conteſt. If I was aſked to ſtate the claims of America, I ſhould ſay ſhe has none,

but that Great-Britain should desist from innovations, useless and disappointing to herself, but fatal to America.—We are defendants in in this great suit; we ask but to continue in that state, in which our own reason and judgment convinces us our safety consists, and which the experience of 100 years has confirmed, as the most beneficial for both countries.

For this long course of years, America, with a most unsuspecting confidence, resigned herself to the wisdom and virtue of the parent state, whose wisest Ministers and ablest men were content with the benefits of commerce, and sought no power but such as tended to its increase and security. After a long and expensive war, in which the Americans were repeatedly acknowledged the most loyal subjects and affectionate colonists, a system was formed, which proceeded step by step in dreadful progression, till it has swallowed up every privilege and right, which ought to distinguish an English colonist from those of arbitrary states. Of what importance is it to us, that our fellow-subjects 3000 miles off should be distinguished from the other nations of the earth, as free and happy, while we have no share in the distinction. Let us compare the rights of a British subject with those of an American, we shall see a very striking disparity.

In England.	In America.
1. A tryal by a jury of his country, in all cases of life and property.	1. A tryal by jury only in some cases, subjected in others to a single Judge, or a Board of Commissioners.
2. A tryal where the offence was committed.	2. A tryal, if a Governor pleases, 3000 miles from the place where the offence was committed.
3. The civil authority supreme over the military, and no standing army in time of peace kept up, but by the consent of the people.	3. The military superior to the civil authority, and America obliged to contribute to the support of a standing army, kept up without and against its consent.
4. The Judges independant of the Crown and people.	4. The Judges made independant of the people, but dependant on the Crown for the support and tenure of their commissions.
5. No tax or imposition laid, but by those who must partake of the burthen.	5. Taxes and impositions laid by those, who not only do not partake of the burthens, but who ease themselves by it.
6. A free trade to all the world, except the East-Indies.	6. A trade only to such places as Great-Britain shall permit.
7. A free use and practice of all engines and other devices, for saving labour and promoting manufactures.	7. The use only of such engines as Great-Britain has not prohibited.
8. A right to petition the King, and all prosecutions and commitments therefor illegal.	8. Promoting and encouraging petitions to the King declared the highest presumption, and the legislative Assemblies of America dissolved therefor in 1768.
9. Freedom of debate and proceedings in their legislative deliberations.	9. Assemblies dissolved, their legislative power suspended, for the free exercise of their reason and judgment, in their legislative capacity.
10. For redress of grievances, amending, strengthening and preserving the laws, parliaments to be held frequently.	10. To prevent the redress of grievances, or representations tending thereto, Assemblies postponed for a great length of time, and prevented meeting in the most critical times.

In a former paper I observed, that the legal government of America terminated in the year 1763. A series of acts since that time will evince the truth of my assertion.—Then, for the first time, the taxation of America was attempted, and has been continued with unremitted assiduity to the present moment—then the powers of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts were extended beyond their former limits—then our property, for the first time, was taken from us without our consent—tryal by juries in many cases of property abolished—and an innocent suitor laid under every possible disadvantage in asserting his rights. Soon after, the obsolete statute of Henry VIII. was revived by resolves of both Houses of Parliament, by which Americans may be carried to England, and tried for offences alledged to be committed in America. In the twelfth year of his Majesty's reign, the charge of burning any of the King's ships or stores in America was expressly made triable in England, to the total exclusion of a jury of the vicinage. The acts respecting Massachusetts-Bay are too recent to need particular enumeration; their charter privileges, their justice, trade and government are wholly subverted, without observing the common forms of justice. What has been their case, may be that of every other province; and let me observe, that innocence is a poor protection, when no opportunity is given to manifest it. What opinion now, my fellow-citizens, ought you to form of an author, who calls an opposition to these measures a "utopian scheme, quickened into public life by an itch of superiority and thirst of applause, an infatuation overleaping all the sober bounds of law and government, conducted by men who delight in the destruction of peace and good order, whose safety consists in precipitating their country into anarchy and confusion." Shameless falsehoods! calculated to impose on the weak and unwary, to foment those divisions, and bring on that ruin, upon which some men mean to build their own greatness. No; my dear fellow-citizens, look round you, are the men you deputed to the late Congress, those who have been active in Committees of public transactions, are they men of doubtful characters and desperate fortunes? are anarchy and confusion required for their safety or establishment in life? is a bold step for the reformation of government necessary to retrieve their characters? have they been distinguished for a spirit of enterprize, wickedness and folly, on other occasions?

The man, whose signature is A Friend to the Constitution, and whose sentiments are in such unison with our author, shall determine these questions; for he must have supposed them applicable to this province, or their publication here was idle. To arraign the justice of a cause, to entangle the honest mind in doubts and difficulties, to cut off all hopes and prospects of success, to paint in terrible colours events which have happened in dissimilar cases, and conceal the happy issue of similar struggles, are arts which will be practised, and against which we ought to be particularly guarded. I have attempted to vindicate the former, and in some future paper shall endeavour to shew, that if unanimity accompanies our opposition, we have the utmost reason to hope that success will crown the work, and tho' we shall continue dependant, we shall be a free and happy people.

Concordia res parvæ crescunt.

CAMILLUS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

IN ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February 21, 1775. A. M.

The Governor, by Mr. Secretary, sent down a written Message to the House, which was read by Order, and is as follows, *viz.*

"*GENTLEMEN,*

AT a Time when the Disputes between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies are drawing towards an alarming Crisis, I cannot, consistent with my Duty to His Majesty, or a proper Attention to the true Interests of the People over whom I preside, avoid recommending to you any Measure which occurs to me, as proper for the Representatives of the Province to pursue, or which, in my Opinion, may have a Tendency to compose those unhappy Differences.

You will agree with me, Gentlemen, that in all Cases Wisdom dictates the Use of such Means as are most likely to attain the End proposed. On the present Occasion it is conceived, that any Grievances, which His Majesty's Subjects in *America* apprehend they have Reason to complain of, should be humbly represented to His Majesty by the several Assemblies, as the only proper and constitutional Mode of obtaining Redress; and I have the best Reason to believe, that a proper Attention will be paid to such Representations, and to any Propositions that may be made through that Channel, on the present State of *American* Affairs.

This mode therefore I earnestly recommend to you to adopt; and I most ardently wish that the Proceedings of this as well as the other Colonies may be of such a temperate and dutiful Nature, as to afford a Foundation for a Re-establishment of that Harmony with the Mother Country, which is so essential to both.

February 21, 1775. JOHN PENN."

THURSDAY, February 23, 1775. A. M.

The House met, pursuant to Adjournment, and taking into consideration the Governor's Message of the 21st Instant, after some Time spent in Debate thereon, referred the same to further Consideration To-morrow Morning.

FRIDAY, February 24, 1775. A. M.

The House met, pursuant to their Adjournment, and proceeded, agreeable to the Resolution of Yesterday, in the Consideration of the Governor's Message, which producing a Debate of considerable Length, the Question was called for, and put by the Speaker, Whether the further Consideration thereof shall be postponed till some Day in the Week after next. *Carried in the Affirmative.*

SATURDAY, February 25, 1775. A. M.

Upon Motion, *Resolved*, That this House will on *Wednesday*, the 8th of *March* next, resume the Consideration of the Governor's Message.

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk of Assembly.*

Last Friday evening, agreeable to the appointment of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, the Anniversary Oration was delivered at the College by Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, before a crowded and most respectable audience; among which were his Honour the Governor, the honourable Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, the Vice-presidents, other Officers and Members of the Society, and many other Gentlemen of the first distinction.

The topic was Astronomy, which was treated in that accurate, sublime and masterly manner, which might have been expected from the celebrated inventor of the AMERICAN ORRERY, and the whole was enlivened with beautiful digressions, and benevolent moral reflexions, drawn from the subject, which gave universal satisfaction.

The General Assembly of New-Jersey on the 13th ult. was prorogued to the 13th instant, then to sit at Burlington for the dispatch of business.

On the 14th of last month came on an election in the county of Middlesex, East New-Jersey, for the choice of a Representative, in the room of John Moores, Esq; deceased. The candidates were Rune Runyon, Esq; formerly Representative of said county, and Mr. Azariah Dunham. The poll was closed the Thursday following, when Mr. Sheriff Skinner declared Mr. Azariah Dunham duly elected by a majority of 175.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st ult. departed this life, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, SAMUEL ATKINSON, in the 90th year of his age, and on the Thursday following his remains were deposited in Friends burying-ground at Moores-Town.

In every period and station in life, he supported the character of an *honest Man*, which secured him the esteem of those who were acquainted with his virtues.—With a tender and benevolent heart, he possessed extensive knowledge and good abilities, which he always chearfully exerted for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He endured all the infirmities of old age with christian fortitude and resignation, leaving this world with a well-grounded hope of unfading joys, in a kingdom "*not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.*"

The Sloop Three Brothers, Captain Mills, is arrived at the Mississippi from this port.

IN COMMITTEE, *February 27, 1775.*

Resolved, That the following Notification, and Extract from the Association of the Continental Congress be published in the papers.

AS the Continental Congress have recommended to the inhabitants of these Colonies the total disuse of all EAST INDIA TEAS, after the first day of March, this Committee think it expedient to remind the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of the great necessity of observing the Association of the General Congress in this particular.

From the uniform spirit and conduct of the people in the faithful execution of said Association, in all cases which have hitherto occurred, the Committee have no doubt but the general good, and a regard to the liberties of his country, will continue to influence every individual to a steady adherence to measures upon which the POLITICAL SALVATION of this country seems, under God, to depend; and that the honour and public virtue of the people may be safely confided in.

Extract from the ASSOCIATION *of the* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea, imported on account of the East-India Company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever.

From the Minutes of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. J. B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, from Barbados. Sloop Betsey, J. Tucker, New-York. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, Brig Charles-town Packet, S. Wright, South-Carolina. Ship Peggy, J. Malcom, Antigua and St. Eustatia. Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Antigua. Brig George, P. Sewell, Brig King George, W. Campbell, Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Hispaniola. Sloop Nancy, J. Erwin, Tortola. Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, St. Croix. Ship Joseph, J. Crew, Trepani.

Outwards. Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica. Ship Alfred, T. Callender, London. Sloop Betsey, J. Tucker, Nevis. Ship Barclay, P. Coxe, for Liverpool. Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, St. Croix. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, Grenades. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina. Sloop Nancy, G. Erwin, Tortola.

Cleared. Ship Union, W. Glover, Bristol. Sloop Polly, S. Davidson; Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, to Jamaica. Ship Britannia, T. Houston, Cadiz. Schooner Lively, J. Welsh, Brig Catherine, J. Houston, Halifax. Brig Polly, W. M'Fadden, Tortola. Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Liverpool. Brig Peggy, G. Thompson, Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica. Sloop Fanny, W. Alibone, St. Vincents. Ship Blandford, A. Troop, Virginia. Ship Queen of Portugal, A. Sims, Lisbon.

27. 3. 30.

TO-MORROW, at One o'Clock,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-store,

WILL begin the SALE of a large Assortment of fresh GOODS, among which are black, purple, and blue corded paduasoys; white, pink, blue, green, and striped mantuas; white, blue, and pink persians; crapes, bombazeens, silk gauzes, black spotted sattins; 15 dozen youths and mens felt hats; sewing silks, ribbons, Irish linens, cotton checks, &c. Also a variety of elegant Furniture, consisting of looking-glasses, mahogany dining-tables, card-tables, chest drawers, mahogany chairs, and kitchen furniture. 1 W.

To be SOLD, at private SALE, between this time and the 25th day of March instant,

A PLANTATION, containing about 250 acres, lying near the Head of Mantua Creek, ten miles from Glocester, in Glocester county, and Deptford township, about 50 acres of good tillable ground, and the rest woodland, about 25 acres of mowing meadow, and as much more may be made, a good stream of water running through the middle of it, a large bearing orchard, and a peach orchard, a large new dwelling-house, a large new barn, with convenient stables, a good smoke-house and other out-houses, and many other conveniencies; it lies on a public road, and is fit for a store or tavern. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by enquiring of GEORGE MORGAN, living on the premises.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And sold by ROBERT BELL, next door to St. Paul's Church, Third-street, Philadelphia;

In One Volume Quarto (Price Four Dollars)

LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA, as delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Now published by Permission of the Author, and with many Corrections from the Collation of different Manuscripts by the Editors.----*Our Author attempted a Plan entirely new and original, and hath produced a Performance, which far excels in Method, Copiousness of Thought, Liberality of Sentiment, and Perspicuity of Judgment, all that have before written on this Subject; so that the Execution of this Work hath gained him universal Approbation and lasting Reputation among all the Friends to the Art of Healing.*

Also just published by said BELL, *Proposals for Printing by Subscription*, LECTURES on the Duties and Qualifications of a PHYSICIAN, with ELEMENTS of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC. By JOHN GREGORY, M. D. F. R. S. Physician to his Majesty, and Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP

ALFRED,

To sail on SATURDAY,

For Passage, apply to Capt. THOMAS CALLENDAR, on board, at *Montgomery's* Wharff. 1 W.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,

SAMUEL WRIGHT,

MASTER,

HATH her Freight ready to go on board, and will sail in Ten Days. For Passage, please to apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES and Co. or the Master. *Feb.* 25, 1775.

A Quantity of choice RICE to be sold. Enquire as above.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 20th of February, an Irish servant lad, named Edward Shannahon, *by trade a Barber, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, short dark brown hair, has a very poor delivery, and looks very surly when asked a question, is a little pock-marked, has a cut in the middle of his forehead, and a down look; came in last fall with Captain Brice; had on, when he went away, a white cloth coatee, with brass buttons, lined through with white shaloon, an old brown cloth jacket, black stocking breeches, light blue ribbed worsted stockings, half-worn shoes, a pair of large plated buckles, new white shirt, a black handkerchief round his neck, and an old beaver hat, cut in the fashion. Whoever will apprehend the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by*

BRYAN O'HARA.

N. B. Any person harbouring or concealing him, shall suffer the utmost rigour of the law.

Newport, February 10, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Newport, Newcastle county, on Delaware, an Irish servant man, named James Winterbottom, *a sour looking fellow, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he has a round fat face, small eyes, and sandy coloured frizly hair; had on, when he went away, a brown coat and jacket, a pair of cotton-velvet breeches, with buckles at the knees; he has with him 4 white shirts, 3 check ditto, and a womans shift, marked I. L. he also had a wool hat, bound with tape; is much given to strong liquor and swearing; his left leg has been sore and cured. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* JAMES LATTIMER.

To be DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of an Irish SERVANT MAN, who has three Years to serve, is a Taylor by Trade, and an excellent Workman. Enquire of EDWARD HANLON, Wine Cooper, in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Bucks county, some time about last harvest, A brindle STEER. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold to pay the cost. SAMUEL CARY.

THE Partnerſhip of HUGHES and MASON being diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to RICHARD MASON; and all thoſe to whom the Company is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the paid *Maſon* for Payment, who is properly impowered to adjuſt the Accounts of the ſaid Company.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1775. ‖ RICHARD MASON.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 15th of March inſtant, at ſix o' clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe,

THE real Eſtate of FREDERICK RHOR, late of the City of Philadelphia, Whiteſmith, deceaſed, being

1. A frame houſe or tenement, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Second-ſtreet from Delaware, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and in depth 150 feet; bounded ſouthward by the Red Lyon Tavern, and northward by the lot next after deſcribed; ſubject to yearly groundrent of 3 *l.* Pennſylvania currency, with the privilege of a three feet alley on the ſouth ſide of the houſe.

2. A lot, next adjoining the former, 17 feet by 150 feet, with a frame ſmith's ſhop in the front, and a frame dwelling-houſe at a diſtance back thereof; this lot is not ſubject to any groundrent.----On the line of the ſecond lot is a pump and well, the right of which will be conveyed in moieties to the purchaſers.

3. A garden and lot of ground in the Northern Liberties, on the ſouth ſide of Coates's-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets continued, containing in breadth on the ſaid Coates's-ſtreet 54 feet 8 inches, and in depth 68 feet; bounded eaſtward by a 40 feet wide alley, ſouthward by ground late of Jacob Chryſtler, deceaſed, and weſtward by Dieterick Rees's ground; which ſaid lot, at the ſale, will be put up in three different allotments of 18 feet 2½ inches; the whole clear of groundrent, with the half of a pump or well on ſaid Coates's-ſtreet, held in common with ſaid Dieterick Rees.

4. A certain yearly groundrent of 2 *l.* 14 *s.* charged on and iſſuing out of the ſaid Dieterick Rees's adjoining lot, which contains on the ſaid Coates's-ſtreet 36 feet, and is of the depth of 68 feet.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe both contiguous lots on Second-ſtreet together, or the lots on Coates's-ſtreet, may agree at any time before the vendue, by applying to the ſubſcriber. One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid immediately, and for the remaining two thirds the purchaſer may have a reaſonable time allowed, upon giving good ſecurity for the payment thereof, with intereſt. No poſſeſſion to be taken before the deeds are ſigned.

‖ 7 *ſ* 6. JOHN RHOR.

Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, February 21, 1775.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 20th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN meſſuage, tenement, and tract of LAND, containing 34 acres, ſituate on Lancaſter road, 16 miles from Philadelphia; there are on ſaid premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe on a never-failing ſpring, and alſo a weaver's ſhop and a ſkinner's ſhop, a ſmoke-houſe, and other conveniencies for carrying on the ſkinning buſineſs, likewiſe a good orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, three acres of meadow and more may be made, about twenty acres of cleared land, and the reſt well timbered. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes and cattle, houſhold goods, a waggon and gears, and ſundry other farming utenſils. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale; the title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

¶ JOHN BAHER.

Amity townſhip, Berks county, February 21, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN SANDS, late of Amity townſhip, Berks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the 27th day of March; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts the firſt day of May next, that they may be adjuſted by JOSEPH and DANIEL SANDS, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

THE ROBIN-HOOD Tavern, with about 3¾ acres of orchard and garden ground thereto belonging, lying on the Ridge, or Wiſſahiccon road, about 4 miles from Philadelphia; likewiſe a lot of land adjoining, containing about 15 acres; bounded by the ſaid road, the Ford road, the river Schuylkill, Joſeph Swift's, and Hood's other land; there is thereon near Schuylkill, a ſmall ſtone houſe, and near the road a ſtone ſmith's ſhop, and about 3 acres of good orchard; it is ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat, having an excellent proſpect over the river aforeſaid. For terms, apply to JAMES HOOD, living in Penn-ſtreet, below Willing and Morris's. ¶

STOP THIEF!

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, the night of the 17th of February laſt paſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark brown MARE, 12 years old, near 15 hands high, ſtout built, remarkably long ſided, natural trotter, ſhod before, one hind foot white, a very ſtrong mane, which has lately been cut ſhorter, a wen on her back and another under her off ear. At the ſame time was ſtolen a blind Halter. Whoever ſecures the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and for the thief alſo, on conviction, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN DAVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Hundred and Thirty-ſix ACRES of LAND, in two TRACTS, not far apart; both ſituate on a conſtant ſtream of water, in Fairfax county, in the colony of Virginia. On the lower tract is a tub-mill, a dwelling-houſe for a miller, and ſome cleared land, being the neareſt mill to Alexandria, about two miles from it; the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter (commonly called Braddock's road) is on this tract, a few perches from the mill. On the upper tract is a dwelling-houſe, an orchard, and ſome land cleared; there is plenty of good meadow ground on both tracts. Mr. MICHAEL EARLE, of Alexandria, can ſhew the land, and Mr. JOHN WEST, Surveyor, who lives near the premiſes, and has draughts of the ſame. For title (which is good) and terms of ſale, enquire of JAMES RANKIN, of Newberry townſhip, York county. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, of Upper-Makefield, Bucks county, laſt night, an indented ſervant man, this country born, named *William Weſtburn*, of a fair complexion, down look, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a remarkable motion with his eyes; had on, when he went away, a light coloured upper jacket, a green under ditto, green napt trowſers, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with buckles; it is likely he will endeavour to go to Morriſtown, in New-Jerſey, as he ſays he was born in that county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

February 20, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH HARVYE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the Firſt of June, Two STRAY CATTLE, viz. A four years old STEER, with a ſwallow fork in the off ear, and a halfpenny in the near ear; and HEIFER about two years old, with a hole in the near ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ BARFOOT BRUNSON.

Nazareth, in Northampton County, Feb. 21, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain *John Marr*, ſuppoſed to be an Inhabitant in New-Jerſey, did for himſelf and *William Colwell*, contract a Debt with *John Liſcher*, Tavern-keeper in Nazareth, in Auguſt, 1773, and left a Velvet Waiſtcoat with ſaid *Liſcher*, after his paying the Taylor for making it; but has never called for the ſame. Theſe are to give Notice to the ſaid *Marr*, or whom it may concern, that unleſs he or they come in two Months from this Date, and pay the Debt and Coſts, the Waiſtcoat will be ſold for the ſame, by JOHN LISCHER. ¶

WHEREAS I, the Subſcriber, did execute a writing, obligatory to a certain JAMES LOWRY, late of Ireland, but now in the colony of Virginia, bearing date May 1772, for the ſum of Twenty-four Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, Ten Pounds Five Shillings thereof is paid, and a receipt on the back of the bond; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I have not received value from ſaid LOWRY, and will pay no more of the ſaid ſum, without being compelled thereto by law.

§ JOHN MOLLON.

N. B. The Public is forewarned to take any aſſignment on any writing obligatory given by me to ſaid *Lowry*, before the date hereof. JOHN MOLLON. *December* 17, 1774.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 13th ult. at night, out of the ſtable, a black MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, long haired, has a ſtar in her face, about 15 hands high, both trots and paces, has white ſpecks in her eyes, her mane newly cut, ſhe is ſmooth ſhod before, and well made. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and for the mare only TWO POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT GRAHAMS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Glouceſter Goal, in the night of the 26th of January laſt, JOHN RANDLE, an Engliſhman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, blackiſh curled hair, a long face, a ſharp noſe, hollow eyes, a cut on his chin, a pale complexion, round ſhouldered, thin legs; had on a white under jacket, without ſleeves, a red upper ditto, with ſleeves, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, with ſtrings at the knees, a ſtrong pair of ſhoes, half-worn, with plated buckles; he had with him a blue coatee, without lining, and turns out his toes much as he walks. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhton townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26th of October laſt, a Dutch ſervant man, named CONRAD BERNARD; he came from England laſt ſeaſon with Capt. Stephen Jones; talks bad Engliſh, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 24 years of age, black complexion, a little full mouth, thin viſage, round ſhouldered, and very flat footed; had on, when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, ſtriped jacket, black knit breeches; but, as he has been gone ſome time, it is likely he has changed his clothes and name. Said *Conrad* was taken up ſhortly after he went away, and put into Somerſet goal, in the Jerſeys, and broke goal and run again; he changed his name when there. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

February 24, 1775. ‖ AARON MATTSON.

York-town Goal, February 18, 1775.

WAS committed into my cuſtody, on the 7th day of October laſt paſt, a certain FRANCIS M'GUIRE, who confeſſed he was a ſervant of Samuel Gemmil's, in Lancaſter county; he is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has black hair, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſays he had about 3½ years to ſtay with his maſter; he is a well ſet fellow according to the age he ſays he is. His maſter is deſired to come and pay the charges accrued on him, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the fees, by MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler. ¶

Philadelphia, January 27, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN GOODWIN, late of this city, Houſe-carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid Goodwin, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the evening of the 11th of March next, if not ſold before at private ſale, A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, three ſtories high, 20 feet in front and 40 feet deep, bounded northward by ground of Daniel Offley, and ſouthward by William Richard. Alſo a HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; the lot is 16 feet front and 80 feet deep; the houſe is two ſtories high, with a two ſtory kitchen.

6 W. SARAH KERLIN, HANNAH GOODWIN, JACOB HARMAN, } Execut.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the ſecond day of March next, at the houſe of Jonathan Valentine, the ſign of the Ship, on the road leading to Lancaſter,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in the county of Cheſter, containing 153 acres and 10 perches; bounded by lands of Warwick Miller, Eſq; Thomas Stalker, and others. For further information enquire of ſaid Warwick Miller, near the premiſes, or of

¶ JAMES JOHNSTON, Attorney in Fact.

Peterſburgh, January 13, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thouſand one hundred and forty acres of LAND, in the county of Granville, North-Carolina, on the Virginia line, on both ſides Buſh Creek, about 80 miles from Peterſburgh; very little of it cleared, and but ſmall improvements. It is eſteemed excellent land for tobacco, being very rich; the low grounds are high, and ſeldom overflowed; the high lands vaſtly well adapted to grow wheat. The title is undoubted, and reaſonable credit will be given. Samuel Paſcall and Robert Callier will ſhew the lands. DAVID ROSS.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME VIS a VIS, with Harneſs, and a Pair of ſtout Bay Geldings. Enquire of

¶ JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

GERMAN PASSENGERS.

THERE ſtill remains at the houſe of MARTIN NOLL, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, German Paſſengers from Rotterdam, who are willing to ſerve a reaſonable time for their paſſage money, for which credit will be given, if required. For terms, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL.

All thoſe indebted to SAMUEL HOWELL are deſired to diſcharge their bonds and accounts, to prevent coſt.

BEST GENUINE OLD SACK, OR CANARY WINE,

Accounted a great Reſtorative to a weak Conſtitution,

TO BE SOLD, BY

EDWARD POLE,

In MARKET-STREET, by the Dozen, in Pint Bottles.

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH and CHARIOT.

TWO of the moſt elegant CARRIAGES ever imported to AMERICA, and equal to any in LONDON, both Crane neck'd and calculated for the Climate, having the Pannels made to let down on all Sides; they have their firſt Sett of Wheels on, and are in high Preſervation. Enquire of Mr. JOHNSON, Coach-maker, in High-ſtreet. ‖ 6 w.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the ſecond Day of March next, in the Morning, if fair Weather, if not, the next good Day, at the Dwelling-houſe of Captain HENRY STYLES, in Spruce-ſtreet,

ALL his Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITURE. Alſo his HOUSE to be LETT.

Feb. 22, 1775. ‖ HENRY STYLES.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for veſting certain Eſtates in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, commonly called The Pennſylvania Land Company, in London, in Truſtees, to be ſold," and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Miſpillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Sarah and Iſaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Nixon.

Perſons deſiring further Information, reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER, SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, JOSHUA HOWELL, } Attornies of the Truſtees.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in Bedford county, Virginia, containing about 2000 acres upon both ſides Oater River and Hurricane Creek; there are about one hundred acres of it cleared, ſundry houſes upon it, ſuitable for a farmer, an apple and peach orchard, a meadow well ſet with timothy, and a conſiderable quantity of ground adjoining, well adapted for the ſame purpoſe. The land is exceeding good, lies level, and is an excellent place for ſtock, as the ſituation of the country round affords an extenſive range. This land may be divided into three or four pretty farms, all of them well watered by the ſaid river and creek. Alſo another tract of LAND on the ſame river, about a mile below the other, containing 300 acres, whereon is a good griſt-mill, well accuſtomed, with a ſtone dam, on a never-failing ſtream. There are but few improvements upon this land, but as the ſoil is very good it would make a very valuable farm. The aforeſaid lands may be entered upon in October or November next: Reaſonable credit given, and undoubted titles made. Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy country, and as I intend ſoon to remove to Great-Britain, would ſell at a very moderate price, and ſhall be glad to treat for them between this and the firſt of September next. ALEXANDER BAINE.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

And may be entered on in the Spring,

A TANYARD compleat, with a Dwelling-houſe, Garden, &c. and ſome Meadow: Alſo two Farms, with a conſiderable Quantity of very fine Meadow to each. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, who propoſes to be on the Premiſes, at the Head of Cheſter, Kent County, Maryland, from the 15th of this Month till the 20th of March next.

February 9, 1775. THOMAS GILPIN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the province bridge, in Kent county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named *Redmond Kelly*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, born in the county of Down, in Ireland, came in with Captain George Anderſon laſt July to New-Caſtle; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a brown coat and jacket, pale blue breeches, brown yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, one white ſhirt, one check ditto, one brown linen ditto; wears his own brown hair untied, talks pert and ſquints with one eye, ſpeaks with the brogue on his tongue; had an old felt hat, bound round. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM DAILY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of January, from the Subſcriber, living on Snowden's Manor, in Frederick County, Maryland, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Timothy Corker, *a Taylor by Trade, about five Feet four Inches high, of a fair Complexion, with ſhort yellowiſh Hair, is remarkably fond of Whiſtling, which ſeems to bear a double Note, ſomething like a Fife, and chews Tobacco; had on, and took with him, a new felt Hat, cut in the Fan-tail Faſhion, a rediſh coloured Bath coating Coat and Waiſtcoat, faced with the ſame, with yellow carved Buttons, a brown Cloth Waiſtcoat newly turned, light coloured German Serge Breeches, a Pair of black Cotton Denim Ditto, a Pair of grey Worſted Stockings, common Fall Shoes, two Iriſh Linen Shirts, and a Holland Stock, with a Steel Buckle. He alſo took a Pocket-book, made of the ſame Kind of Cloth as the abovementioned Coat and Waiſtcoat, with Thirty Shillings Caſh, and ſeveral Remnants of Superfine Broadcloth. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges if brought Home, paid by*

¶ JEREMIAH DUCKER.

N. B. He was ſeen near York, making towards Philadelphia.

Glouceſter County, February 1, 1775.

To be LETT, and may be entered upon the firſt day of March next, or immediately, as may beſt ſuit the tenant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, on Delaware-river, commodiouſly ſituated for gardening for the uſe of Philadelphia market, lying but little more than two miles from the City of Philadelphia, by water; the land is in very good order for that purpoſe, as alſo for producing corn and grain; there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a well of good water with a pump in it before the door, a good barn, cow-houſe, ſpring-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings on the premiſes; there are two good orchards, near 50 acres of good meadow, and more than 70 acres of arable land. Any perſon inclining to rent the above premiſes, may apply either to JOSEPH COOPER, living near Samuel Cooper's Ferry, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. MARY WOOD. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY,
The humble PETITION and MEMORIAL of the ASSEMBLY of *JAMAICA*.

[*Voted in Aſſembly on the 28th of December*, 1774.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Aſſembly of Jamaica, having taken into our conſideration the preſent critical ſtate of the colonies, humbly approach the Throne, to aſſure your Majeſty of our moſt dutiful regard to your Royal Perſon and Family, and our attachment to, and reliance on, our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, founded on the moſt ſolid and durable baſis, the continued enjoyment of our perſonal Rights, and the ſecurity of our Properties.

That weak and feeble as this colony is, from its very ſmall number of white inhabitants, and its peculiar ſituation, from the incumbrance of more than two hundred thouſand ſlaves, it cannot be ſuppoſed that we now intend, or ever could have intended, reſiſtance to Great-Britain.

That this colony has never, by riots or other violent meaſures, oppoſed, or permitted an act of reſiſtance againſt any law impoſed on us by Great-Britain, though always truly ſenſible of our juſt rights, and of the pernicious conſequences, both to the parent and infant ſtate, with which ſome of them muſt be attended; always relying, with the moſt implicit confidence, on the juſtice and paternal tenderneſs of your Majeſty, even to the moſt feeble and diſtant of your ſubjects, and depending that when your Majeſty and your Parliament ſhould have maturely conſidered and deliberated on the claims of Great-Britain and her Colonies, every cauſe of diſſatisfaction would be removed.

That juſtly alarmed with the approaching horrors of an unnatural conteſt between Great-Britain and her Colonies, in which the moſt dreadful calamities to this iſland, and the inevitable deſtruction of the ſmall ſugar colonies, are involved, and excited by their apprehenſions, as well as by our affection for our fellow-ſubjects, both in Great-Britain and the Colonies, we implore your Majeſty's favourable reception of this our humble petition and memorial, as well on behalf of ourſelves and our conſtituents, the good people of this iſland, as on behalf of all other your Majeſty's ſubjects the Coloniſts of America, but eſpecially thoſe who labour at preſent under the heavy weight of your Majeſty's diſpleaſure, for whom we entreat to be admitted as humble ſuitors; that we may not, at ſo important a criſis, be wanting to contribute our ſincere and well meant, however ſmall, endeavours to heal thoſe diſorders, which may otherwiſe terminate in the deſtruction of the Empire.

That as we conceive it neceſſary, for this purpoſe, to enter into the different claims of Great-Britain and her Colonies, we beg leave to place it in the royal mind, as the firſt eſtabliſhed principle of the conſtitution, that the people of England have a right to partake, and do partake of the Legiſlation of their country, and that no laws can affect them but ſuch as receive their aſſent, given by themſelves or their repreſentatives; and it follows therefore, that no one p rt of your Majeſty's Engliſh ſubjects either can, or ever could legiſlate for any other part.

That the ſettlers of the firſt Colonies, but eſpecially thoſe of the elder Colonies of North-America, as well as the conquerors of this iſland, were a part of the Engliſh people, in every reſpect equal to them, and poſſeſſed of every Right and Privilege, at the time of their emigration, which the people of England were poſſeſſed of, and irrefragably to that great right of conſenting to the Laws which ſhould bind them in all caſes whatſoever; and who emigrating at firſt in ſmall numbers when they might have been oppreſſed, ſuch rights and privileges were conſtantly guarantied by the Crown to the emigrants and conquerors, to be held and enjoyed by them in the places to which they emigrated, and were confirmed by many repeated ſolemn engagements, made public by proclamation, under the faith of which they did actually emigrate and conquer: That therefore the people of England had no rights, power or privilege to give to the emigrants, as theſe were, at the time of their emigration, poſſeſſed of all ſuch rights, equally with themſelves.

That the Peers of England were poſſeſſed of very eminent and diſtinguiſhed privileges in their own right, as a branch of Legiſlation, a Court of Juſtice, in the dernier reſort, for all appeals from the people, and in the firſt inſtance, for all cauſes inſtituted by the Repreſentatives of the people; but that it does not appear that they ever conſidered themſelves as acting in ſuch capacities for the Colonies, the Peers having never to this day heard or determined the cauſes of the Coloniſts in appeal, in which it ever was, and is their duty to ſerve the ſubjects within the realm.

That from what has been ſaid, it appears that the Emigrants could receive nothing from either the Peers or the people, the former being unable to communicate their privileges, and the latter on no more than an equal footing with themſelves; but that with the King it was far otherwiſe; the royal prerogative as now annexed to, and belonging to the crown, being totally independent of the people, who cannot invade, add to, or diminiſh it, nor reſtrain or invalidate thoſe legal grants which the prerogative hath a juſt right to give, and hath very liberally given for the encouragement of colonization; to ſome Colonies it granted almoſt all the royal powers of government, which they hold and enjoy at this day; but to none of them did it grant leſs than to the firſt conquerors of this iſland, in whoſe favour it is declared by a royal proclamation, "That they ſhall have the ſame privileges, to all intents and purpoſes, as the free born ſubjects of England."

That to uſe the name or authority of the people of the parent ſtate, to take away, or render ineffectual, the legal grants of the Crown to the Coloniſts, is deluſive, and deſtroys that confidence which the people have ever had and ought to have, of the moſt ſolemn royal grants in their favour, and renders unſtable and inſecure thoſe very rights and privileges which prompted their emigration.

That our Coloniſts and your Petitioners having the moſt implicit confidence in the royal faith pledged to them in the moſt ſolemn manner, by your Predeceſſors, reſted ſatisfied with their different portions of the royal grants, and having been bred from their infancy to venerate the name of Parliament, a word ſtill dear to the heart of every Briton, and conſidered as the palladium of Liberty, and the great ſource from whence their own is derived, received the ſeveral acts of Parliament of England and Great Britain for the regulation of the trade of the Colonies, as the ſalutary precautions of a prudent Father, for the proſperity of a wide extended Family; and that in this light we received them, without a thought of queſtioning the right, the whole tenor of our conduct will demonſtrate, for above one hundred years.

That though we received theſe regulations of trade from our fellow ſubjects of England and Great Britain, ſo advantageous to us as Coloniſts, as Engliſhmen and Britons, we did not thereby confer on them a power of legiſlating for us, far leſs that of deſtroying us and our children, by diveſting us of all rights and property.

That with reluctance we have been drawn from the proſecution of our internal affairs, to behold with amazement a plan, almoſt carried into execution, for enſlaving the Colonies, founded, as we conceive, on a claim of Parliament to bind the Colonies in all caſes whatſoever.

Your humble Petitioners have for ſeveral years, with deep and ſilent ſorrow, lamented this unreſtrained exerciſe of legiſlative power; ſtill hoping, from the interpoſition of their Sovereign, to avert that laſt and greateſt of calamities, that of being reduced to an abject ſtate of ſlavery, by having an arbitrary government eſtabliſhed in the Colonies, for the very attempting of which, a Miniſter of your Predeceſſor was impeached by a Houſe of Commons.

With like ſorrow do we find the Popiſh Religion eſtabliſhed by law, which by treaty was only to be tolerated.

That the moſt eſſential rights of the Colonies have been invaded, and their property given and granted to your Majeſty, by men not entitled to ſuch a power.

That the murder of the Coloniſts hath been encouraged by another Act, diſallowing and annulling their trials by juries of the vicinage; and that fleets and armies have been ſent to enforce thoſe dreadful laws.

We therefore, in this deſperate extremity, moſt humbly beg leave to approach the Throne, to declare to your Majeſty, that our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, and conſequently their Repreſentatives the Houſe of Commons, have not a right, as we truſt we have ſhewn, to legiſlate for the colonies; and that your Petitioners and the Coloniſts are not, nor ought to be, bound by any other laws, than ſuch as they have themſelves aſſented to, and are not diſallowed by your Majeſty.

Your petitioners do therefore make this claim and demand from their Sovereign, as guarantee of their juſt rights, on the faith and confidence of which they have ſettled, and continue to reſide in theſe diſtant parts of the empire, that no laws ſhall be made and attempted to be forced upon them, injurious to their rights as Coloniſts, Engliſhmen, or Britons.

That your petitioners fully ſenſible of the great advantages that have ariſen from the regulations of trade in general, prior to the year 1760, as well to Great-Britain and her Colonies, as to your petitioners in particular, and being anxiouſly deſirous of increaſing the good effects of theſe laws, as well as to remove an obſtacle which is new in our Government, and could not have exiſted on the principles of our conſtitution, as it hath ariſen from colonization, we do declare for ourſelves and the good people of this iſland, that we freely conſent to the operation of ſuch Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, as are limited to the regulation of our external commerce only, and the ſole object of which, is the mutual advantage of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

We, your Petitioners, do therefore beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed, as the common parent of your ſubjects, to become a mediator between your European and American ſubjects, and to conſider the latter, however far removed from your Royal preſence, as equally entitled to your protection, and the benefits of the Engliſh conſtitution, the deprivation of which muſt diſſolve that dependance on the parent ſtate, which it is our glory to acknowledge, whilſt enjoying thoſe rights under her protection; but ſhould this bond of union be ever deſtroyed, and the Coloniſts reduced to conſider themſelves as tributaries to Britain, they muſt ceaſe to venerate her as an affectionate parent.

We beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that it is our earneſt prayer to Almighty Providence, to preſerve your Majeſty in all happineſs, proſperity and honour, and that there never may be wanting one of your illuſtrious line, to tranſmit the bleſſings of our excellent conſtitution to the lateſt poſterity, and to reign in the hearts of a loyal, grateful and affectionate people.

The following calculation, taken from a liſt of the poll tax for the year 1767, may give the reader an idea of the importance of the Iſland of Jamaica to the kingdom of Great-Britain.

68,160 Hogſheads	} Sugar.
7,029 Tierces and Barrels	
12,149 Punchions of Rum.	
10,545 Piemento,	} Packages.
1,947 Cotton,	
5,031 Bags and Caſks of Ginger.	
15,328 Planks of Mahogany.	
3,212 Tons of Fuſtick and Logwood.	
190,914 Negroes.	
137,773 Cattle.	
369 Cattle	} Mills.
235 Water	
44 Wind	
647 Sugar Plantations.	

James and *Patrick Wright*,
CONFECTIONERS, from EDINBURGH,

HAVE opened SHOP in Water-ſtreet, 12 doors below the Drawbridge, and oppoſite to Harper and Jackſon's ſtore, Philadelphia, where they make and ſell all kinds of the very fineſt Confections, viz.-----Fine Carraway comfits, almond comfits, muſk plumb comfits, bandſtring comfits, criſpt almonds, Coriander comfits, almond chips, barley ſugar, white ſugar-candy. Biſcuit of all kinds, viz.---Fine almond biſcuit, plain almond biſcuit, ſpunge biſcuit, fine broad biſcuit, diet loaves, ſeed cake, plumb cake, liberty drops, common biſcuit, pound cake, fine ginge cake, fine ginge nuts, queen's cake. Tablets of all kinds, viz.----Cinnamon tablet, lemon tablet, orange tablet, ginger tablet. Likewiſe all kinds of jellies and preſerves in their ſeaſon. Large allowance will be made to Grocers, or others, who purchaſe by wholeſale.

N. B. Said *J.* and *P. Wright* have for ſale an aſſortment of Groceries, viz.----Loaf, lump, and muſcovado ſugars, coffee, chocolate, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, cordials, &c. &c. They have alſo for ſale hard-metal table-ſpoons, tureen ladles, ſoup ladles, of patterns ſuperior to any imported. ¶

Trenton New-Ferry, February 2, 1775.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber lives, four ſtray SHEEP. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county.

¶ JOHN THORNTON.

Elizabeth Baynton and *George Morgan*

HAVE opened a STORE, at the corner of Third and Elm or Pemberton-ſtreets, where they ſell, by large or ſmall quantities, the following GOODS, viz.------Allom, alſpice, brandy, bar lead, butter, brimſtone, cinnamon, cloves, chocolate, coffee, cordials, corks, copperas, ſpermaceti and tallow candles, cheeſe, currants, ginger, grindſtones, gun flints, indigo, mace, madder, melaſſes, muſtard, mackarel, nutmegs, nails, ſweet oil; lamp and tanners oil, oatmeal, F and FF gunpowder, pepper, pipes, rice, roſin, raiſins, ſaffron, ſhot No. 1 to 8.; Philadelphia, Barbados, Antigua and Jamaica rum, ſalt, ſnuff, Muſcovado and loaf ſugars, ſoap, ſtarch, tar, vinegar, dye woods; old Madeira, Liſbon, Canary, and port wines, &c. Alſo a large quantity of the beſt and moſt elegant playing cards, very cheap.

They likewiſe provide all kinds of Sea Stores for maſters of veſſels and paſſengers on the ſhorteſt notice. Orders from town and country ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and punctually executed by BAYNTON and MORGAN.

N. B. They can alſo frequently, at a ſhort notice, furniſh merchants and others with large quantities of wheat and waggon flour; and *George Morgan* begs leave to offer his ſervice to thoſe who may have occaſion to employ him as a *Broker*, either in the purchaſe or ſale of goods, or real eſtates.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow and now opening for SALE by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At his ſtore, on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second-ſtreet,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of GOODS, among which are brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings; ravens duck and Ruſſia towelling; brown and white Iriſh ſheetings, in half pieces; ¾, ⅞, and yard wide Iriſh linens, from 18d. to 7s. 6d. a neat parcel of calicoes and chintz patterns ſuitable for the ſpring; check, printed linen, and ſilk handkerchiefs of moſt kinds; calimancoes, durants, and tammies of all colours; ſtriped and changeable camblets; ſhaloons and rattinets; diaper and Scotch common table-cloths; plain, ſprigged, flowered, and clear lawns; cambricks, in patches; 10, 11 nails, ¾, ⅞, and yard wide cotton and linen checks; 10, 11 nails, and ¾ ſtripes; yard ⅞ cotton and linen checks; ſtriped linen, and cotton hollands; pound and ſkeleton cap wire; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; ſingle and double F gunpowder, in half and whole barrels; pins, No. 11, 12, 4 and 4½; pot, pro patria, and poſt paper, with a great many other goods, all of which will be ſold very low, as he is declining the buſineſs.

N. B. The ſaid *Shields* requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, particularly in the country, to make payment, otherwiſe he muſt put their accounts in ſuit in a ſhort time. 6 w.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, almoſt new, ſituated in Race-ſtreet (which ſtreet is now become almoſt as much frequented as any in town) the houſe lies nearly in the middle of ſaid ſtreet, it has a good front, and the lot whereon it ſtands a good depth, on which there is another good frame building, which may either ſerve for a dwelling or work-ſhop. The whole is ſubject to a groundrent of Four Pounds ſterling. The purchaſer may have credit for two thirds of the purchaſe-money, on giving ſecurity. The reſt of the terms may be known, by applying to Mr. HENRY KURTZ, in Second-ſtreet, or to JOHN and CHRISTIAN FOX, at Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, February 7, 1775.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt JOHN MAXFIELD, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe indebted are hereby intreated to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

ELIZABETH MAXFIELD, Adminiſtratrix.

Second-Month 3, 1775.

ON the third day of the week, and 21ſt day of Third-Month (March) next, will be ſold by way of public VENDUE, at the houſe of Morton Morton, Inn-keeper, at Chriſtiana ferry, a pair of working oxen, cart, plough, harrow, and ſundry farming utenſils, a valuable breeding mare, a yearling colt, milch cows and young cattle. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for New-Caſtle county, a lot or piece of marſh meadow, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, about a mile and a half above Wilmington, adjoining marſh of Jacob Coleſberry, Robert Bryan, and the ſaid river; the marſh is under good bank, and moſtly improved, contains 70 acres, and might anſwer well for grazing, being late the eſtate of Jonathan Norton, of Wilmington, grazier, deceaſed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the marſh, may view the ſame before the day of ſale, and be informed of the title, and ſee the draught thereof, by applying to John Stapler, Eſq; in Wilmington. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon; at which time and place attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by WILLIAM NORTON, and JOHN HAWORTH, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to produce the ſame that day. ‖ 4 W.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

By the Subſcriber, on the 14th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of LAND, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, within ten miles of Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good land, about one half cleared, the reſt well timbered; on ſaid place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good barn and convenient barracks, a good hay-houſe, and a large orchard, about 20 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made; few places excel this in advantages of water, there being good ſprings in every field. The title is indiſputable, and the quitrent only One Shilling ſterling per 100 acres. JOSEPH CALDWELL.

*** The ſale to begin at 12 o' clock on ſaid day. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,
on Monday, the 13th day of March,

A MESSUAGE, plantation, and tract of LAND, containing 66 acres, known by the name of Ring's Tavern, in New-garden, Cheſter county, on the poſt road to Nottingham, within 12 miles of Newport, and two of three merchant-mills. There will likewiſe be ſold, at the ſame time, a good work horſe, a waggon and hind gears, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at 12 o' clock ſaid day, where attendance and credit will be given by

Feb. 13, 1775. ‖ STEPHEN ANDERSON.

Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Auguſt 10, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named *William Wightman*, born in Down county, in Ireland, and came in the Peace and Plenty, Captain M'Kinſey, he is 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a heavy clumſey walking fellow, full faced, with ſome ſmall ſcars on it, down look, fair hair tied behind, and a very uncommon laugh; he took with him a good cloth coat, of a whitiſh colour, with a long waiſt, and breeches of the ſame, two waiſtcoats, one of ſtamped linen, the other has fore parts of blue-grey cloth, backs of brown and green, grey ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, two Iriſh linen ſhirts, a black ſilk handkerchief, a ſmall wool hat bound with black tape. He has a certificate from Ireland ſigned J. Dickſon; it is likely he will forge a paſs, as he can write. Whoever ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JAMES M'CLURE. ¶

ANTHONY FORTUNE,

Late Keeper of the Fountain-Inn, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAVING experienced extraordinary Marks of the Public Favour during his Reſidence there, eſteems it his Duty to return his moſt grateful Acknowledgments to every Individual who has been pleaſed to favour him with his Cuſtom; and while he pays this Tribute of Gratitude, he begs Leave to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, that he hath removed into Shippen-ſtreet, next Door to the Corner of Third-ſtreet, near the New-market, where he hath erected elegant and commodious Buildings, and provided every Requiſite for STABLING HORSES after the beſt and moſt approved Manner. In addition to his Stables, Hay, Grain, &c. he hath an excellent Graſs Lot contiguous, in which the Horſes that may be committed to his Care may be occaſionally turned for the Benefit of Air, Exerciſe, &c. As he hath taken great Pains and put himſelf to conſiderable Expence to ſerve his Friends and the Public in the Way of a LIVERY STABLE, he flatters himſelf that his Labours will not be in vain, but that they will, with their uſual Generoſity, reward his earneſt Endeavours to ſerve them with further Inſtances of their Good-will, which he will be equally ready to acknowledge as ſtudious to deſerve. *Feb.* 9, 1775. ¶

To be LETT, and may be entered on in April next,

A LARGE and commodious Smith's Shop, well covered with Tiles, a good Stone Houſe, with a Well of Water at the Door, a Garden, and a ſmall Orchard, Barn, &c. ſituate in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county; few Places equal this in its Situation for Buſineſs, being at the Junction of five different Roads, and therefore well calculated for carrying on the Smith's Trade in an extenſive Manner; there is about 30 acres of Upland, and near three of Meadow will be rented with the above. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes.

¶ DENNIS WHELEN.

Newlin, Cheſter County, January 30, 1775.

RUN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named MARY SIMONTON, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, full mouthed, very talkative, and talks middling broad; had on and took with her two ſtriped lincey petticoats, one of them new, the other pretty much worn, one blue worſted ditto, one calicoe bed gown, one lincey and one linen ditto, two old and two new ſhifts, leather heeled ſhoes, newly ſoaled, and a teſtament that ſhe brought from Ireland with her. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAAC TREMBLE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 16th of January, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bordentown, in New-Jerſey, an indented ſervant man, named John M'Donall, by trade a houſe painter, came from Cork in Ireland, and talks in that dialect, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has dark brown hair, tied behind, and combed up before, pock-marked, has a large ſcar on one of his hips, leans forward as he walks, chews tobacco, loves liquor, and is apt to get drunk; had on when he went away, a caſtor hat almoſt new, a blue cloth coat, blue and white ſtriped linen jacket, check ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, daubed with paint, yarn ſtockings, Germantown make, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN OLIVAR.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 18th day of October, 1774, in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Brian M'Donel*, came from Newry in the ſhip Liberty, a ſhort well ſet man, about 21 years of age, much pock-marked, tender eyes, ſhort black hair, by trade a taylor; had on, when he went away, a good dark brown cloth coat, jacket and breeches of the ſame, and took with him in a check bag one check ſhirt and three white ditto, with ſome old clothes, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue and ribbed, the other black, good ſhoes, and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CALEB HARTMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 3d of February inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Windſor townſhip, York county, near Wright's ferry, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN SIMMONS, *about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, with ſhort light brown hair, has a remarkable ſcar on his under lip, occaſioned by a cut; had on a half-worn beaver hat, coarſe white ſhirt, red ſurtout coat without ſkirts, leather breeches, patched with calf-ſkin, light grey yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes and buckles; has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech; perhaps he may endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, as he is uſed to the ſea. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, the reward and reaſonable charges, paid by* DANIEL HARKENS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Warwick, Lancaſter county, on the 14th of December laſt, a ROAN HORSE, about 18 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, marked on the left buttock and ſhoulder I. S. he has been ſhod all round but loſt one of his hind ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN ENK. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate, lying and being in Farmanagh townſhip, Cumberland county, about 2 miles from Juniata river, and one mile from the Meeting-houſe, and two from a griſt-mill, and on the great road from Littletown to Sunbury. Any perſon who chooſes to purchaſe ſaid plantation ſhall be enſured to a proper title to the ſame; there will be credit given for a part of the conſideration money, and the terms of purchaſe will depend much upon a conſiderable ſum of prompt payment. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. ROBERT NIELSON, living in Loſs Creek Settlement, within half a mile of the premiſes, or to the proper owner, the ſubſcriber, living on Juniata, about two miles above the Mouth of Kiſſicoquiles Creek. And likewiſe one other plantation in Tuſkarora ſettlement, in Lack townſhip, county aforeſaid, about a mile and an half from Morris's mill, with a large quantity of meadow ground, with two ſtreams of water running through the ſame, both places under warrant and ſurvey, and will be ſold on very reaſonable terms.

‖ 7ſ6. JOHN GEMMILL.

TO BE SOLD,

The famous HORSE DABSTER.

HE is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, remarkable for ſtrength and loſty carriage; he was got by the noted running horſe Valliant, in Old Virginia, imported by Colonel Cox, came of the mare Expreſs, ſhe was a full blood, and ſprung from the beſt ſtock in Europe, and was likewiſe imported by Colonel Cox; he won three grand purſes in Old Virginia, and was allowed to be one of the ſwifteſt horſes there. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid horſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county.

CALEB PHIPPS.

N. B. DABSTER has been kept for covering theſe two ſeaſons paſt by the ſubſcriber, and is now in good order for covering the enſuing ſeaſon. ¶

Philadelphia, February 15, 1775.

THE partnerſhip of CONYNGHAM and NESBITT being expired, all thoſe indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment to Conyngham, Neſbitt, and Company, who have for ſale, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, muſcovado ſugars, of beſt quality, coffee, piemento, window glaſs, and Madeira wine, by the pipe. 6 w.

ALL Perſons indebted to FRANCIS BOURCHIER, late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, Painter and Glazier, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands, are deſired to bring in their Accounts.

ANN BOURCHIER, Executrix.
¶ JAMES BARNES, Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the honourable the Proprietaries for quitrent, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 6th day of February next, to the 11th of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 20th to the 25th; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 27th of February to the 6th of March next; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 7th to the 11th of March next; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 14th to the 18th; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 21ſt to the 25th of March next, incluſive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

A MESSUAGE, Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing about 240 Acres, known by the Name of the Warren Tavern, on the Lancaſter Road, 23 Miles from Philadelphia; there is a Quantity of very good Meadow, and plenty of Limeſtone on the Land, alſo a commodious Stone Barn, lately built, with good Sheds and Out-houſes. Likewiſe a Tract of Woodland in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, of 120 Acres, within 3 or 4 Miles of a Landing on Raccoon Creek. For Terms, apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Second-ſtreet. 6 w.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, at the houſe of William Mills, in the townſhip of Abington, lately occupied by John Paul, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Abington aforeſaid, on which is erected a log meſſuage, containing about 4 acres, more or leſs; the eſtate of a certain John Gill, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of Iſaac Knight, his Adminiſtrator, &c. ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, at the manſion-houſe, on the premiſes, the 14th day of the Third-Month (called March) next enſuing, at one o' clock in the afternoon,

ONE moiety or half of a plantation, tract or parcel of land, ſituate in London-Grove townſhip, in Cheſter county, adjoining lands of John Puſey, William Wood, Thomas M'Kane, and others, containing about 250 acres, or the whole 500 acres, as ſhall be thought to ſuit beſt at the time of ſale; there is a good bearing orchard on the premiſes, and a large ſtream of water runs through the ſame, ſufficient for the erection of a merchant-mill, or almoſt any other water works, ſo that a large quantity of meadow may be made thereon, the improved land produces good grain, and affords good paſture; the land is clear of quitrent (except a pepper corn if demanded) the title is indiſputable; it being the property of Nathaniel Pennock, late of Weſt-Marlborough, deceaſed, and to be ſold according to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament, by JOHN PENNOCK, JOSEPH PENNOCK, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and LEVIS PENNOCK, Executors. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, and according to adjournment, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 8th day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in the town of Salem, in the county aforeſaid, in the province of New-Jerſey, A two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, containing by eſtimation ten acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounding on the ſtreet on Thomas Sinnickſon, Rebecca Zanes, and John Steward; late the eſtate of Parker Sullivan, Mary Ann Whittal, and Sarah Wheaton; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 15th day of March next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

ALL that meſſuage or tenement, public inn or tavern, where Thomas Babb now dwells, known by the name of GRUBB's TAVERN, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, on the great road leading from Philadelphia through Cheſter to Wilmington, together with the plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 145 acres, of which 30 acres is choice woodland, 18 acres of meadow ground, of which 3 acres is banked improved marſh, the reſt arable land. Its front on Delaware river renders it very convenient and eaſy to mud and improve the whole at pleaſure. The beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the ſaid premiſes, with its ſituation, about midway between Cheſter and Wilmington, renders it extremely convenient either for a Gentleman's ſeat or for a tavern, or any public buſineſs, and is ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to ſay more about it. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the conditions made known by

ADAM GRUBB.

The premiſes may be entered upon the 25th of March next. ¶

Philadelphia, December 8, 1774.

IN purſuance of an order of Orphan's Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the third day of March now next enſuing, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, Three contiguous Tracts or Pieces of Land together, making one tract in the whole, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, in the ſaid county of Philadelphia; bounded by lands of Peter Yerker, and Martin Landis, on the north weſt, by land of Michael Huber on the north eaſt, by lands of Leonard Neitig, Matthias Fox, and John Kehl, on the ſouth eaſt, and by lands of John Kehl, and Conrad Bobb, on the ſouth weſt; containing about 175 acres and 157 perches of land; late the real eſtate of Andrew Zeigler, late of the ſaid townſhip, Yeoman, deceaſed. CHRISTOPHER ZEIGLER, and ABRAHAM SHELLEY, Adminiſtrators. ¶

THE Partnerſhip between ABRAHAM MASON and THOMAS DORSEY is now diſſolved; all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances to ABRAHAM MASON, he being fully impowered to receive the ſame. ABRAHAM MASON, THOMAS DORSEY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 Years of Age, brought up to Houſe-work, and fit for Town or Country, and has a hearty Male Child of 5 Months old. For Particulars, apply to the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1775.

STOPPED, on Friday laſt, on ſuſpicion, a ſmall plain SILVER CUP, made to hold about half a pint. Any perſon who hath loſt the ſaid cup, by proving his property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to THOMAS DAFT, Watch-maker, oppoſite to Joſeph Swift's ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. Watches and Clocks, of all ſorts, made and carefully repaired, and ſold by the abovementioned *T. Daft*, late of *London*.

Lately imported, and to be ſold,

ALL the MATERIALS and complete Apparatus of a MILL for battering and rolling COPPER; which will likewiſe anſwer for IRON-WORK. Alſo the Iron Materials for erecting two Air Furnaces for ſmelting and refining either Copper, Lead or Iron. For Particulars and Terms of Sale, enquire of JOHN H. CRUGER, at New-York. ¶

Philadelphia, January 18, 1775.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD ROBINSON, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to pay their reſpective balances, to

JOSEPH SWIFT, Adminiſtrator.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, lately come from England, would be glad of Employ, as an Overſeer to a Plantation, hath been uſed to the Buſineſs upwards of 19 Years. Any Gentleman whom this may ſuit ſhall be immediately waited upon, by directing a Line to A. B. at the Fountain and Three Tons, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

N. B. Any One having a ſmall Plantation to LETT, by leaving a Line as above, ſhall be waited upon. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE two ſtory brick meſſuage and wharff adjoining, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, above Pool's Bridge; bounded by ground of Jeremiah Warder and Henry Woodrow. Alſo three other meſſuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate and lying on the main road leading from Philadelphia to the point oppoſite Batchelors-Hall; there is a well of good water and bake oven for the uſe of the three houſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above Houſes, may be ſhewn the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in the firſt mentioned houſe. W. WOODROW.

N. B. The ſubſcriber requeſts all thoſe indebted to him (beyond the time agreed on for credit) to pay off their reſpective accounts before the firſt of March next, which will oblige their humble ſervant, W. W.

Germantown, January 14, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN HOWELL, late of Germantown, deceaſed, by bond or book debt, to the value of Thirty Pounds, that they come and pay off their reſpective ſum or ſums unto the ſubſcriber by the firſt day of April next, to prevent further trouble; and all accounts above Thirty Pounds may remain as they are till further orders; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, by the firſt of April next, that they may be paid off by JOHN HOWELL, Executor. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the 7th day of March next, at the houſe, late William Key's, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county,

A VALUABLE improvement, and leaſe for ninety-three years, on 300 acres of an iſland, commonly called Shiver's Iſland, ſituate in the river Delaware, between Cheſter and Marcus-Hook, ſubject to a rent of 80l. per annum, during ſaid term, 230 acres thereof is incloſed by a good bank, and in excellent order either for grazing or mowing, with a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon. It is needleſs to enlarge on the richneſs and fertility of the ſoil, it being at leaſt equal to any other meadow ground in the province; the purchaſer may depend on the title being as good if not ſuperior to that of any other iſland in the ſaid river, not only by its being covered with a Jerſey right, but by an obligative ſecurity of Two Thouſand Pounds.

Likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame time, a plantation or tract of land, pleaſantly ſituated on Delaware river and Raccoon creek, in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 96 acres, and 10 acres of good cedar ſwamp, within a mile of the place, the place is moſtly cleared, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard thereon, and about 30 acres of meadow, moſtly good, and the fields in excellent order.

The vendue to begin at ten o' clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by JACOB SPICER, JOHN KEY, and WILLIAM KEY, Executors. *January* 31, 1775.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, a large number of good likely CATTLE, fit for fatting the next ſummer. ‖ 7/6.

Glouceſter, January 25, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES BOWMAN, Eſq; late of Glouceſter, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next, or they may expect to be ſued, without further notice. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of May next, at which time the creditors of the deceaſed are requeſted to meet, at the houſe of William Hugg, junior, at Glouceſter, by ten o' clock in the forenoon. JOSEPH ELLIS, and JOSEPH HUGG, Adminiſtrators. ¶

January 9, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the SUBSCRIBER, living near Spis-Utz Church, in Harford county, Maryland, on Sunday night, the 8th inſtant, two ſervant men; one an Engliſhman, named JOSEPH EDWARDS, a wool-comber, but has been uſed to labour ſince he came into this country; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſlim made, ſwarthy complexion, black ſtrait hair, with a large ſcar on his forehead, and another on the inſide of one of his knees, and ſtutters when he talks faſt: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with large white metal buttons, and cuffs to the ſleeves, one light cloth coloured under ditto, white country woollen breeches, white yarn ſtockings, a tow linen ſhirt, ſhoes nailed all round, a good felt hat, lined with yellow, an old ozenbrigs ſhirt, and an old broadcloth great coat, much greaſed on the back. The other named PATRICK CALIGHAN, an Iriſhman, been uſed to labour, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a well ſet, full faced, ſaucey fellow, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with white metal buttons, a nankeen under ditto, with a piece of white linen down the back, a new tow linen ſhirt, white country kerſey breeches, white yarn ſtockings, pretty good ſhoes, with carved copper buckles, a ſmall felt hat, worn a little yellow, and turns up at the brim. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Twenty Shillings if 10 miles from home, if 20 miles Forty Shillings, and if further the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES GALLION.

N. B. They are men of about 25 or 26 years of age. ‖ 6 W.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE fourth chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office; alſo, of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, of Mr. BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, and of Mr. HENRY MILLER, in Race-ſtreet.

SIX-PENCE REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant girl, named *Catherine Keeler*, about 17 years of age, well grown; had on, and took with her, a ſhort green baize gown, a brown worſted quilt, two lincey petticoats, two pair of ſtockings, one check apron, one flag handkerchief, 3 ditto ſpotted and check linen; ſhe has been lame in one of her big toes, and wore a red flannel on it. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and their labour for their pains. ROBERT TOMKINS. ¶

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good Breaſt of Milk, WANTS a PLACE, as a NURSE. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

March 8, 1775. NUMB. 2411.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

HAVING obſerved in your paper, No. 2408, an agreement of a number of Merchants and other inhabitants of this city, to *raiſe* the nominal value of ſundry ſpecies of *gold coin*, "becauſe they have heretofore paſſed in this province at rates under their value, in proportion to Half Johanneſes," and becauſe they "eſteem it of *conſequence* that the different coins ſhould be put as nearly on a footing as poſſible." Now as theſe gentlemen have not informed us of any *good conſequence*, or certain advantage, that can poſſibly ariſe to the province from the propoſed alteration, to counter-balance the riſk of an innovation, nor exhibited any *real diſadvantage* that hath ariſen from the uſual manner of receiving theſe coins, which it is preſumed they ought to have done, previous to ſuch alteration, and it is *expected* they will, without being *further* called upon for that purpoſe, I beg leave, through the ſame channel, to lay before the public the following queries, and obſervations on the ſubject.

1. Whether *raiſing* the nominal value of coins will not tend to, or immediately effect, the *diminution* of the value of our *paper currency*; and, by ſuch depreciation, injure many thouſands of the inhabitants of this province?

2. Whether, if it ſhould be thought neceſſary to put the different gold coins on an equal footing, it would not be more prudent to reduce the value of Half Johanneſes, by refuſing to receive at 3 l. all weighing leſs than 9 dwt. 4 grains; as a regulation of this kind would bring them nearly to the ſtandard of other gold coins, and put a ſtop to the pernicious and ſcandalous cuſtom of clipping and defacing that beautiful and convenient piece, and tend to reſtore thoſe which are already diſfigured to their original ſtandard? The deſign of money being to *meaſure* the value of commodities, and of every thing in commerce or traffic, it ought to be as *ſtable and fixed* as any determinate meaſure; as for inſtance, a *pound weight*, *yard* or *buſhel*; but this grand and original deſign is fruſtrated, and much miſchief introduced in the commercial world, by increaſing and decreaſing its rate or nominal value; for ſuch a procedure muſt not only be productive of great confuſion, but alſo of very great *injuſtice*, AS IT TAKES FROM ONE HIS PROPERTY, AND GIVES IT TO ANOTHER, WITHOUT ANY COMPENSATION; but its evil conſequences are ſo well underſtood, and generally known, I ſhall only further obſerve, that if the preſent propoſed alteration becomes general, I ſhall not heſitate to declare, as my private opinion, that our *paper currency will depreciate more than three and a half per cent.* The conſequence of which will be, that the CREDITOR will loſe in all debts contracted before the alteration took place, and to be paid after, more than that proportion of his demand; for inſtance, ſuppoſe A had borrowed of B 1000 l. before the alteration; if after, B ſhould demand payment, inſtead of 1000 l. principal, he will only receive, or by law be intitled to, 963 l. 8 s. 4 d. beſides ſuſtaining a loſs on his intereſt; for though he will receive 1000 l. nominally, yet, in fact, it will be no more than 963 l. 8 s. 4 d. of the money lent, as I ſaid before, nor will it purchaſe one farthing's worth more of land, or produce of any kind. It is certain that *raiſing* the rate of coins, does not in the leaſt increaſe their *real* value; a Half Joe rated at 5 l. will purchaſe no more produce than it would when current at 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. neither does raiſing the rate of coins make them *ultimately* any more *plentiful* in a country, though it may have a temporary influence of that nature on ſome particular ſpecies of them. In a country deſtitute of *mines* of gold and ſilver, the plenty of ſpecie can only be effected by the value of the exports exceeding that of the imports, that the balance may turn in favour of the country; but when the imports exceed the exports, as is ſuppoſed to be our caſe, it cannot be expected that much ſpecie will be brought and continue among us, until *induſtry* and *frugality* turn the ſcale in our favour; for as the balance increaſes againſt us, the exchange riſes, and a natural conſequence is, that the precious metals are bought up and ſhipped off to leſſen the balance, until ſuch time as the exchange falls below the par of the metals, together with the charge attending their tranſportation and ſale. From what has been advanced, we may venture to predict, that ſhould the propoſed riſe on the gold coins generally take place throughout the province, our intercourſe with Great-Britain be reſtored to its former footing, and ſilver ſell, as it frequently hath, at 5 s. 6 d. Sterling per ounce, in leſs than one year afterwards, the exchange will be at 175 per cent. or upwards, and dollars ſell amongſt us at 7 s. 9 d. to perhaps 7 s. 11 d. each, ſhould there be any *remaining* among us.

A recent inſtance of the bad conſequences attending the depreciation of the lawful currency, is afforded us by the colony of Rhode-Iſland. Without having any *fixed ſtandard* to their currency, the people of that government, as though under an infatuation, made *commodities* of the ſpecies; nor were their eyes opened to perceive the deluſion they were under, and its pernicious and deſtructive conſequence to individuals, till many of their moſt opulent men were reduced to a ſituation little ſhort of beggary.

This was not effected at once, but by little and little. Happy for us, we are not yet in ſuch a ſtate, though it ſeems we are following their imprudent example with a *gentle pace*, but I truſt we may yet be ſtopped in our career, and eſtabliſhed on our former ground, by the timely interpoſition of the LEGISLATURE, who alone is veſted with proper authority to regulate a matter of ſuch importance, and who I doubt not will take effectual care to prevent all thoſe who, either from *ſiniſter* views or a want of due conſideration of the conſequence, would introduce an evil of ſuch a magnitude.

If the above obſervations ſhould be thought juſt and well grounded, I preſume no further argument will be neceſſary to induce every friend to the province, who is deſirous to preſerve the ſtability of our currency on its old foundation, on which it hath conſtantly ſtood with reputation for many years, to contribute his influence to that end. FINANCEFUS.

SWEET OIL, in half Cheſts and Quarter Caſks.

Soft ſhelled Almonds, Walnuts,

Old LISBON WINE, of an Excellent Quality, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

JOHN ACKEROYD,

At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, is now opening the remainder of his GOODS, imported in the London Packet, Capt. Cook, from London, amongſt which are the following articles,

FINE and ſecond 7-4 broad cloths, yard wide foreſt cloths and plains, beaver hunters, lambſkins, caſſimers and German ſerges, rattinets, ſhaloons, plain and figured calimancoes, durants and tammies of almoſt every colour, hair and worſted pluſhes, worſted barragons, plain and corded laſtings, cotton velvets, velverets, fattinets, thickſetts, jeans, fuſtians, 3-4 cotton drabs, Dutch and Italian cords; half yard and yard wide corded, flowered and bordered dimities; yard and 9-8 wide Marſeilles quiltings; 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 cotton counterpanes; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; 3-4 7-8 and yard wid Iriſh linens; white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown drillings, Ravens duck, ſtriped cotton and linen hollands; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen checks; together with a quantity of Queen's ware, of an excellent quality, to be ſold cheap for caſh only.

The importation of Goods from Britain being ſtopped, obliges the ſaid ACKEROYD to diſpoſe of his ſtock on hand and return to England as ſoon as he can; he therefore requeſts that all accounts paſt due to him, may be balanced as ſoon as poſſible.

ROBERT MACGILL,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND BOOKBINDER, at the Corner of Lætitia-Court, in Market-ſtreet, has lately imported from London, a general Aſſortment of BOOKS, among which are,

HENRY's Expoſition on the old and new teſtament, 5 vols. Burkitt on the new teſtament, Baſkerville's family bible, ditto octavo, common and pocket bibles, of all ſorts; Johnſon's, Bailey's, Fenning's, Dyche's, Young's, Cole's, Boyer's, and Entick's dictionaries; Salmon's, Guthrie's, and Jones's new geographical grammar, 2 vols. Gooch's ſurgery, 3 vols. Sharpe's ditto; Grant on fevers, 2 vols. Monro's account of the diſeaſes moſt frequent in the military hoſpitals, Prior's works, 2 vols. preceptor, 2 vols. Beattie's eſſay on the immutability of truth, Prieſtley's eſſay on the firſt principles of government, Art of ſpeaking, Herries's elements of ſpeech, Mair's book-keeping, Porter on the Turks, Rouſſeau's eſſay on education, 2 vols. Saxby's Britiſh cuſtoms, Goldſmith's hiſtory of England, 4 vols. Leland's hiſtory of Ireland, 4 vol. Dictionary of the bible, 3 vols. Joſephus's works, Helſham's lectures, Martin's philoſophical grammar, Robertſon's hiſtory of Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Calvin's inſtitutions, Flavel's works, 8 vols. Smollett's, Jarvis's, and Ozell's Don Quixote, 4 vols. Tillotſon's works, 10 vols. Tom Jones, 4 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Tatler, 4 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. Beauties of ditto, 2 vols. Female ſpectator, Shaftſbury's characteriſticks, 4 vols. Plutarch's lives, 8 vols. Rollin's ancient hiſtory, 10 vols. Brooke's natural hiſtory, 6 vols. Jewiſh ſpy, 5 vols. Salmon's gazetteer, Telemachus, 2 vols. Duncan's elements of of logick, Meſſiah, 2 vols. Paradiſe loſt, Tiſſot on health, Thomſon's works, Ditto's ſeaſons, Life of Buncle, 4 vols. Prince Eugene, Hervey's works, 6 vols. Ditto's Theron and Aſpaſia, Ditto's meditations and letters, Monteſquieu's ſpirit of laws, 2 vols. Vertot's hiſtory of the Roman republic, 3 vols. Hill's, Fiſher's, Wilſon's, and Panton's arithmetic, Hawney's meaſuring, Age of Lewis the 14th, 2 vols. Seneca's morals, Claſſical dictionary, Yorick's ſermons, 2 vols. Fordyce's ditto, Ogilvie on providence, Ladies miſcellany, 2 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Rouſſeau's new Eloiſa, 3 vols. Hiſtory of Tom Rigby, 2 vols. Ditto Julia Mandeville, Ditto Emelia Beville, Ditto Miſs Melmouth, Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols. Arabian night's entertainment, 4 vols. Advantages of deliberation, True merit true happineſs, Counteſs de Sarcerre's letters, Raſſelas, Prince of Abiſſinia, The hermit, 2 vols. Temple's miſcellanies, Chapman's treatiſe on education, Lady Montague's letters, Cyrus's travels, A hind let looſe, Voltaire's hiſtory of Peter the Great, Vertot's hiſtory of the revolution in Sweden, Pomfret's poems, Lucubrations of Gaffer Greybeard, 2 vols. Jeſt and ſong books; alſo a variety of Chapman and Children's books.---- Where may be had a general aſſortment of blank books, and ſtationary, &c. &c

N. B. Said MACGILL makes Ladies Etwees, with or without inſtruments, alſo Morocco and common Pocket-books, of different ſizes, where ſhopkeepers and others may be ſupplied with any number to ſell again, upon as reaſonable terms as any imported; likewiſe ſlate and aſſes ſkin Memorandum-books. ¶

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, in Meſſieurs Hall and Sellers's paper, No. 2406, advertiſe a certain *John Hetherington*, as having abſconded from his bail, and did thereby offer a reward of Four Dollars to any perſon or perſons who might apprehend and ſecure the ſaid *John Hetherington* in the goal of Philadelphia county: And foraſmuch as the ſaid *John Hetherington* hath ſince appeared and ſettled the matter, and I have no further demand againſt him; I do therefore deſire that no perſon or perſons may apprehend or moleſt the ſaid *John Hetherington* by virtue of the aforeſaid advertiſement.

WILLIAM HOULGATE.

RUN away, on the 27th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN SIMSON, *about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender built, thin face, ſwarthy complexion, and has ſhort black hair; had on, or with him, a blue cloth coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, grey ribbed ſtockings, old calf-ſkin ſhoes with buckles, and a felt hat. It is likely he may change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *reward, paid by* BENJAMIN LLOYD. ¶

Middletown, Cheſter county, February 27, 1775.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of March next, A valuable Merchant-Mill, the mill 60 feet by 35, chiefly built of ſtone, with a half breaſt wheel, and about 11 feet head and fall, 2 pair of ſtones, 1 pair are French burrs, 4 feet diameter, of the beſt quality, double geared; the other are country ſtones, 4 feet diameter, and anſwers exceeding well for country work, with 3 cheſts and cloths, which go by water, two that anſwer for boulting ſuperfine, the other for country work, with a fan that goes by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the beſt advantage, ſituate within ſix miles of Cheſter, and 15 from Philadelphia. Alſo a large brick houſe, with log kitchen, a barn, ſtables and cow-houſe, and cooper's ſhop near the mills, with a ſtone ſpring-houſe, and 72 acres of land, or thereabout, with about ſix acres of excellent water meadow ground. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may apply to ſubſcriber on the ſame CALEB JAMES. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the houſe of LEWIS NICOLA, in Northampton, otherwiſe called Allen's-town, on Tueſday, the 4th of April,

A LARGE aſſortment of ſhop GOODS, the moſt part of which are ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon; alſo a waggon, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, and ſome furniture. The vendue to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the terms, which are very favourable to the purchaſer, will be declared. ¶

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of ELIJAH and ABNER WICKERSHAM, of the town of Middletown, in Lancaſter county, merchants, will be abſolutely diſſolved on the firſt day of April next,---All perſons indebted to them, by bond, note, or book-account, are hereby requeſted to pay off the ſame by that time, or they will be left in the hands of proper perſons, to be recovered in a legal manner; and all perſons who have any demands againſt them, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and they will be duly paid.---And as one of the partners is determined to leave this province in a few months, they propoſe on the 10th day of April next, *to expoſe to public ſale* (if not ſold before by private ſale) the following eſtates:

No. 1. The one moiety or equal half part of the town of *Port-Royal*, ſituate at the junction of the Swatara with the Saſquehanna river, containing 207 LOTS; the lots are almoſt all deeded, and ſubject to an annuity of Seven Shillings ſterl. for ever. No place on the Saſquehanna can equal this in point of ſituation, as it commands a front of at leaſt one mile on the river and creek, and from the many natural advantages with which it is endowed, we may readily conclude, that in the circle of a very few years, it will be one of the moſt conſiderable trading towns on the Saſquehanna, as the Mouth of Swatara Creek will undoubtedly ever remain the great receptacle of all the riches and produce that flow down that great river.

2. A leaſe now held on the landing with all the buildings and improvements, 18 years whereof are yet unexpired, within leſs than half a mile of the town of Middletown, and directly oppoſite to the town of Port-Royal, containing 10 acres or thereabouts, it is divided into two parcels, and encloſed with a good fence, on one part is erected a good two ſtory log dwelling-houſe, 50 feet in front and 25 feet in depth, well finiſhed, with proper rooms, it has always been occupied as a tavern, having every convenience neceſſary for that purpoſe, and now rents for 40 *l.* per ann. which expires on the firſt day of May next: And on the other part of the landing is erected a neat one ſtory frame building, compleatly finiſhed, with 3 rooms and a kitchen below ſtairs, and 2 rooms upſtairs, and a cellar under the whole; alſo a ware-houſe adjoining the ſame, containing 100 feet in length and 18 feet wide, with a pump of excellent water near the ſame. No place can be better calculated for a perſon who inclines to trade up the Saſquehanna river, as all the produce that is brought down that river to Middletown is firſt landed at this place, many thouſand buſhels of wheat, rye and Indian corn, &c. are annually unloaded here, in ſhort, its many advantages are ſo well known that it ſeems unneceſſary to ſay any more; the purchaſer may have poſſeſſion by the firſt of May next. The whole landing is ſubject to the annual rent of 5 *l.* ſterling, and will now rent for Eighty Pounds.

No. 3. *A two ſtory* log meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Middletown, with ſtables, garden, &c. in good order, is ſituated in the center of the town, and well calculated for any public buſineſs; now in the tenure of Thomas Minſhall, Eſq; being the ſame houſe in which the ſubſcribers formerly kept their ſtore.

No. 4. *One other two ſtory* log meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, and is perhaps the beſt ſituation in town for any public buſineſs; it is now in the tenure of Forbes and Paton, in which they keep their ſtore. The above two houſes are now leaſed on a rent equal to Sixty Pounds per annum.

No. 5. *Six lots of ground*, lying contiguous and adjoining to each other, in the town of Middletown, they are encloſed with a good fence and are ſituated on the two principal ſtreets, leading from the town to the landing.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above eſtate, before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, living near the town of Middletown aforeſaid. ELIJAH and ABNER WICKERSHAM.

Should any part of the above eſtates remain unſold, it will be leaſed. The titles to the above eſtates are clear and indiſputable.

Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time, all their ſtock of goods on hand, conſiſting of rum, wine, cordials, geneva, ſalt, tar, bar-iron, pots, griddles, ſtoves, grind-ſtones, &c. &c. &c. ‖ 15 s.

WHEREAS ſome Deeds of Robert M'Lehoſe were loſt by the ſubſcriber, and other Papers between them, theſe are therefore to give public notice, that there was no aſſignment by me on thoſe Deeds or other Papers, when loſt, and that the ſaid Robert M'Lehoſe has paid me the whole he owed me, for which ſatisfaction is entered, &c. at Cheſter.

March 4, 1775. HARRY GORDON.

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of DANIEL GEST, late of Eaſt-Bradford, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe that are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame, as there are ſeveral large legacies to be ſhortly paid off; therefore thoſe that are delinquent may not expect any farther indulgence, from JOSEPH TEMPLE, and EMMOR JEFFERIES, Executors. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN thoſe, who think themſelves entitled to write for the public, proceed with openneſs, ingenuity and candour, if they do not merit the public attention and approbation, they certainly deſerve their indulgence; but when any man undertakes to give the public advice, and to call upon them in the warmeſt and moſt paſſionate terms to follow his direction, every degree of deceit, hypocriſy or unfair proceeding, is ſo far from meriting approbation, that the man who attempts it deſerves to be treated with the utmoſt indignation, and to meet with the fate of the worſt of villains. And as every man who has examined the public proceedings with any degree of attention, is fully qualified to judge of the *candour* and *ingenuity* of an author, I cannot help lamenting the hard fate of Printers, who ſtudiouſly endeavour to ſupport the reputation of their papers, in being expoſed to the neceſſity of granting a free circulation to *pieces* of *this* ſort, in order to avoid the ſuſpicion of being under *undue* influence, or *partially* reſtraining the Liberties of the Preſs.

I am led into this way of thinking by ſeveral pieces which have appeared of late. And the difficulties to which printers are expoſed have tempted me to lay before the public a method, whereby the freedom of the preſs might be preſerved, and yet printers of reputation relieved from this hardſhip.

I would recommend, that in the capital city in each province, one public paper ſhould be ſet apart for the reception of *lyes* and *ſcurrility*; but that every other paper be dedicated wholly to *truth* and *righteouſneſs*. Nor let any one haſtily condemn the propoſal as wild or chimerical: The ſucceſs which ſome of the neighbouring colonies have already been bleſſed with, proves to a demonſtration that the thing is *very* practicable.

A paper of this kind, when once eſtabliſhed, would afford a convenient receptacle for all that abuſe, miſrepreſentation and falſhood, with which any bad heart might feel itſelf ſurcharged, and which might prove too burdenſome for it to contain; while its being known *to be ſuch*, would effectually protect thoſe from injury againſt whom the venomous ſhaft might be levelled. Our want of ſuch a convenient vehicle often obliges our beſt papers to admit productions, which have nothing to ſupport or recommend them but the abilities of their authors, and the reputation of the paper in which they are permitted to circulate.

The perſon who takes an active part in any controverſy carried on in the public papers, and deſires to enter the liſts as a champion on either ſide, ſhould be poſſeſſed of that degree of candour and honeſty, which obliges a man to enter into the real merits of the cauſe, and to give a full, fair and impartial ſtate of the controverſy, in order to entitle him to a place in any paper of reputation. When he has done this, he ought to have full liberty to uſe every argument with which reaſon and truth could ſupply him, but the inſtant he attempted to impoſe on the public by unfair repreſentations, lyes, or aſſertions without argument, he ſhould be packed off to the common receptacle of all ſuch materials.

In our preſent conteſt with Great-Britain, the queſtion is *whether the Parliament of Great-Britain has a right to make ſtatutes which ſhall bind us in all caſes whatever.* Now if any one, without ever bringing this queſtion in view, or attempting to diſcuſs it, will undertake by *hard names* to frighten us into a ſubmiſſion, I think he wants that *candour* and ingenuity which alone can intitle him to a place in a *paper* of *character*, and his manner of proceeding gives the printer thereof a juſt right to refuſe his *lucubrations*, and to point out to him the place where he may be favoured with a *preſs*.

I believe I may appeal even to our adverſaries, whether the writers in favour of our cauſe have not always begun by ſtating the caſe, as far as they intended to touch upon it, in the faireſt and fulleſt manner, and then diſcuſſed it by arguments drawn from the nature of God and man, and the *well known* and *fundamental principles* of the *Britiſh Conſtitution*. Had their opponents acted with equal ingenuity, it would have ſaved much trouble, wholly prevented all that heat and acrimony which has appeared at one time or another, and ſaved the pains of replying to many productions, againſt which nothing but the fear of their affecting weak minds could ever induce any friend to his country to take up the pen. Of this kind is the piece ſigned *Phileirene*, which contains nothing but bold aſſertions, couched in ſtrong language, and moſt of them notorious falſhoods. I could not help wiſhing, therefore, for ſuch a preſs as I have mentioned, to which you could have directed the perſon who ſent it, or that you had refuſed him the privileges of your preſs until he had produced thoſe facts, which he ſays can be produced, and which are neceſſary to prove the truth of his aſſertions; for as your paper circulates very extenſively, it will meet with many who are not qualified to judge of the truth or falſhood of his aſſertions, but, having the common paſſions of humanity, are very capable of being frightened, and after their minds have been fairly agitated, thoſe facts, which tend to remove their uneaſineſs, will ſcarcely find them in a condition to feel their force.

As this muſt be the aim of every writer who forſakes the path of truth and honeſty, Printers of reputation are laid under peculiar hardſhips, when they are obliged to indulge ſuch with the *common* privileges of the preſs; for unleſs a paper be previouſly notorious for publiſhing ſcandal and lyes, *a character which no paper in Philadelphia has ever obtained*, it will give that *ſanction* to the piece, which it ought to have from *truth* alone.

Since *Phileirene*, at the requeſt of *A Friend to the Conſtitution*, has obtained *this ſanction*, by being indulged with a re-publication in your reputable and extenſively circulating paper, I would beg leave to ſelect a few of his aſſertions, and to requeſt the *Friend to the Conſtitution* to ſupport them by the facts he refers to.

1. "That a ſubmiſſion to the laws and authority of "Great-Britain in the caſes we complain of, would alone "make us a *free, wealthy* and *happy people*." In order to make this aſſertion good, it will be neceſſary to prove, that ſubmiſſion to laws *neither* made by ourſelves nor by our repreſentatives, and to be taxed by men who have no intereſt in our affairs, conſtitute *true Britiſh freedom*; that taking our *money* from us without our *conſent* will encreaſe our *wealth*; that to be deprived of *trial* by *jury*, will enlarge and confirm *perſonal ſecurity*; that our happineſs conſiſts in ſubmitting to become the ſlaves of the worſt ſort of tyrants, viz. of *ſuch*, that every alleviation of their own *miſery* muſt be obtained by a proportional increaſe of *our's*; and that to be removed for *trial* to *Great-Britain*, is preferable to being tried by a jury of the vicinity. And as all our Aſſemblies, from the one end of the continent to the other, have petitioned againſt theſe laws, as intringements of their *rights* and *privileges*, it may not be amiſs to point out to them the *error* of their *proceedings*, and to prove that they are not intended by the conſtitution for *legiſlators*. For if the Britiſh parliament has a right to bind us *in all caſes whatever*, it is impoſſible for them to have the *ſame right*; the one right neceſſarily deſtroying the other.

2. "That we are arrived to ſuch a pitch of infatuation "as to be unwilling to confine ourſelves within the bounds, "or to ſubmit to the laws preſcribed by the Government, "to which we are ſubjects: That our conduct has juſtly "merited puniſhment and contempt, and muſt inevitably "ſink us in infamy and obſcurity: That our wickedneſs "and folly is ſuch, that we ſet about a reformation of a "Government already the envy of every other nation, and "are determined to accompliſh our views or periſh in the "attempt; and that not the united miſery of all our fellow "men, nor the deſtruction of the peace and good order "of the world, will ever deter us from our deſperate "undertaking; but that rather than fail in our enterprize, "we will exult to introduce anarchy and confuſion into "the ſtate, and glory to riot upon the miſeries of man-"kind in private life." That maſterly pen which drew a finiſhed character of the moſt conſummate villain that ever breathed on the earth, fell greatly ſhort of this picture, and, had he lived to this day, muſt have obtained ſome maſter ſtrokes from Phileirene. But *Cataline* himſelf never equalled this. How Phileirene could attempt to fix ſuch a character upon a people, whoſe moſt violent ſtruggle to preſerve themſelves from a ten years perſeverance in oppreſſive meaſures, has been a non-importation agreement, is yet more extraordinary than the celerity and chearfulneſs with which he aſſerts ſuch infamous lyes.—I beg pardon for the expreſſion, I forgot that the truth of it can be proved by facts.

3. "That we aim at an independency, replete with the "moſt diſtreſſing calamities, deſtructive miſchiefs and ag-"gravated miſeries; and that the darling object of our "wiſhes is an independent republic." In ſupporting this, it will be neceſſary to prove that the *Congreſs*, which ſpoke the ſentiments of all thoſe whoſe conduct *Phileirene* condemns, and whoſe meaſures every colony in America has adopted, miſtook its own intentions, when it abſolutely denied the charge in the ſtrongeſt terms, and defied its moſt inveterate enemies to make good the charge. It will alſo be proper to make out to the ſatisfaction of impartial people, that our contending for *Britiſh liberty* will be the *ſure means* of being *deprived of it*, if we ſhould prove *ſucceſsful*.

4. "That our expectations of accompliſhing our un-"dertaking are mad, and muſt at once appear groundleſs, "when we conſider that the *Throne* was *never* more ſe-"cure in the *hearts* of a *free* and *happy* people; the *na-"tion never* more *powerful* in its *reſources*, nor more *re-"ſpected abroad*, nor *adminiſtration* more *firmly* eſtabliſh-"ed in the *eſteem* and *approbation* of a *great majority* of "the people, than at this day." That theſe aſſertions may not meet with unexpected difficulties in the proof, it will not be amiſs to lay before you the preſent ſituation of Great-Britain, that, having this in view, the demonſtration may be ſuited accordingly. Her credit depending on her *trade*, and a principal part of that cut off by our *non-importation agreement*. *Ireland*, tho' in *ſlavery*, *poverty*, *diſtreſs* and *unarmed*, hitherto ſcarcely reſtrained within bounds by the dread of a *military force*; but now reduced to that laſt ſtage of *oppreſſion* which makes a wiſe man mad. *Scotland* filled with *reſentment* for the injuries offered her by the *Engliſh*. The *Engliſh* full of *hatred* and *indignation* againſt the *Scotch*, for the undue preference ſhewed to them by the *Court*. The *capital* of the *kingdom* exerting its utmoſt influence againſt the preſent *adminiſtration*, and in all probability ſhe will find her meaſures ſupported by the united efforts of all the *trading cities* and *manufacturing towns* in the *kingdom*. A *general diſcontent* through that *nation*, on account of the *act* of *parliament* which eſtabliſhes the *Roman Catholic religion* in *Canada*. *France* profeſſing the moſt *pacific diſpoſition*, but continually augmenting her *ſea* and *land forces*. *Spain arming* as faſt as poſſible, and *inſulting* her in *almoſt* every *quarter* of the *globe*. *She* bearing theſe *inſults* with the *tameſt* ſubmiſſion, and *unable* in the ſpace of twelve years to *prevail* upon her to pay the *Manilla ranſom*. *Portugal*, though under her protection, *inſulting* her *merchants* and *reſtricting* her *trade*. It is *too degrading* to mention the *Dey of Algiers*. *Her army* and *navy not* fifty thouſand *ſtrong*, yet the annual expence of the nation near *ten millions ſterling*. *This ſum* raiſed with *difficulty* when ſhe enjoyed all our *cuſtoms* and *duties*, theſe being ſtopped, there will be a failure of one million at leaſt, which muſt be raiſed by *additional taxes* laid on thoſe who are ſcarcely able to bear their preſent load. A debt of *forty millions* due to the *Hollanders*, who are a *very jealous* people, and who know that the ſecurity of their money depends *entirely* on the trade of the *nation*, which muſt ſuffer a *moſt dreadful ſhock* from our non-importation agreement. Should they become *fearful*, and begin to *draw* their money out of the *public funds*, all the circulating caſh in the kingdom not more than would pay the half of it. The Emperor of Germany *at the head of* 200,000, and the King of *Pruſſia* at the head of 300,000 well diſciplined troops *over-awing* all her continental *allies*, and in a capacity to *take poſſeſſion* of her *German dominions* whenever they *pleaſe*. *Ruſſia aiming* at *commerce*, and *becoming* a rival *maritime power*. America *determined* to reſiſt every further attempt which ſhe ſhall make to *enſlave her* by force, and acceſſible only by her *capital cities*, and thoſe protected by a debt of about ſix millions ſterling, *every ſhilling* of which muſt be *totally loſt* if our cities are injured; beſides, if matters ſhould become *more critical*, theſe will be principally inhabited by the tools of the *Miniſtry*, for all ſuch will be obliged to fly to them for ſafety, as is evident from the preſent ſtate of Boſton, which will be a very conſiderable additional ſecurity to our cities. Able and judicious ſtateſmen in England, tho' unconnected with America, giving their opinion in favour of *our* conduct, and openly declaring the inability of the nation to *ſubjugate* the Colonies by *force*. Theſe are ſome of the facts, againſt which others of ſuperior force, certainty and weight, muſt be produced, or it will be in vain to attempt to prove that the nation was *never* more *powerful* in *reſources*.

I am under the neceſſity of paſſing by for the preſent a multitude of aſſertions, equally in need of facts to ſupport them; but as there is one or two of a *curious* and *extraordinary* nature, and which I long to ſee demonſtrated, I muſt crave the indulgence of the public a few moments longer.

It is aſſerted, "that the people in America can have no "idea of the various *manœuvres, evolutions, marchings, "countermarchings, advancing, retreating, breaking, ral-"lying*, &c. which are practiſed in the army, and there-"fore they will be *aſtoniſhed, confounded*, and put to *flight* "by attacks from every quarter." Now a demonſtration of this aſſertion muſt be a *great curioſity*, and will *pleaſe* many. But as *one circumſtance* ſeems to make againſt it, I would be glad not to have *it* forgotten, viz. that tho' we may have little idea of their *rallying*, yet we muſt be allowed to have ſome confuſed notions of their *breaking* and *running*, eſpecially ſuch of us as can remember that when they were broke within about forty miles of Fort-Pitt, by a handful of *Canadians* and *buſh-fighting Indians*, they never ſtopped flying until they arrived at Philadelphia. Impartiality however obliges me to mention one circumſtance, which is rather in favour of ſome part of the aſſertion, viz. that the Americans have not a true idea of *breaking* and *running*, tho' it at the ſame time ſhews that they know how to rally; what I allude to is the behaviour of about 300 Virginians, who on that occaſion voluntarily formed, and covered the retreat of the flying regulars. Ticonderoga has alſo furniſhed ſome of us with ſimilar ideas. It is alſo aſſerted, "that at one time we "will ſeem to have only a handful of troops to encounter, "and the next minute they will appear almoſt innumerable, "merely from their dextrous movements, and the different "ſituations in which they will be placed; and that ſhould "we be able to perfect ourſelves in this part of the diſci-"pline (which we never can, as we are incapable of form-"ing the leaſt idea of it) our ſkill will rebound with ten-"fold deſtruction upon our own heads, for by far the "greateſt part, when matters ſhall be brought to ſuch ex-"tremities, will declare on the loyal ſide, and extricate "themſelves from the guilt of *rebellion*, by the moſt vigor-"ous efforts to ſuppreſs it."

I think it will be quite as hard to prove theſe aſſertions as to *ſquare* the *circle*. It will require *both fluxions* and *an infinite ſeries* to do it. To make an handful of men appear almoſt innumerable to a people, who know that every addition to that handful muſt firſt croſs the great Atlantic, exceeds the powers of magic. And I ſhould not like to ſee it proved, leſt it might leſſen the merits of a *General*, "who, altho' reſpected and amiable for his ſocial "virtues, for his prudence, humanity, long-ſuffering and "clemency, of which *we all* cannot but be ſenſible, is ne-"verthleſs univerſally allowed to be a *brave ſoldier*, cool, "intrepid, watchful and reſolute, and perfectly acquainted "with the military art." Now if this be his character, how can he be excuſed for not putting theſe manœuvres in practice, inſtead of ſending for more troops? Can it be imagined that the freemen of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay are ſo determined, as to refuſe ſubmiſſion if they ſaw an innumerable hoſt of ſuch well diſciplined troops ready to fall upon them? They muſt be *heroes indeed*, or at leaſt reſolved to looſe life and liberty together if they are.

I will take no advantage of his glaring contradictions in one paragraph, repreſenting us as the moſt reſolute and deſperate of men, who have no regard for our lives, and that we are willing to ſacrifice all that is dear to us to obtain our beloved point; and in the next aſſures us that we will by and by be ſo terrified at the name of *rebellion*, that we will murder one another to prove our loyalty. I will not require the facts which can prove theſe inconſiſtencies. I am not inclined to raiſe a *ſuſpicion* of the *abilities* or courage of the Britiſh troops. There are many circumſtances which preſent themſelves at this day, to ſhew they have a *tincture* of the true Britiſh ſpirit *ſtill* remaining, tho' the *laws* and regulations to which they are ſubject are of the moſt *ſlaviſh, arbitrary* and *deſpotic* kind. It is hard to diveſt a *real* Engliſhman of his love of liberty, or admiration of thoſe who are willing to riſque their all in *defence* of it. There may be ſome mongrels among them as well as among ourſelves; yet the *reluctance* of the officers to the *ſervice*, and the *deſertion* of the ſoldiers, prove that they are not diveſted of feeling, and far from becoming miniſterial butchers. If things ſhould come to extremities, it is not to be doubted but they will diſcover further ſigns of a *true Engliſh ſpirit*. However, ſhould they prove as loyal as *Phileirene* wiſhes them to be, *twenty rifle-men* will, I doubt not, prove a match for *any ten of them*; and if we reaſon from former experience, *Braddock* and *Howe* have left us a proportion *ſtill more* favourable. As to the *common ſoldiers* they have no great inducement to make them fight. If they will *fight for pay*, I think we could encreaſe their wages. At any rate a *groat a day* to feed upon, *half an hour's exerciſe* in the *week*, and *ten years loitering* in *crouded barracks*, can give them but an indifferent title to the *character* of *true Britiſh veterans*.

That our ſkill in the military art, could we but attain it, would rebound with ten-fold deſtruction on our own heads is rather hard. For ſhall we take that *immenſe* pains which it will coſt an American to acquire it, and which alone can put us on an equal footing with *theſe veterans*, and then turn it againſt ourſelves? This would be an infatuation which Phileirene and all his fellow bluſterers have not been able to accompliſh, and I fear never will, notwithſtanding the facts which can demonſtrate its truth.

I once thought of touching on the doctrine of *rebellion* and our *duty* to God; but as the facts neceſſary to demonſtrate *his* aſſertions on *this* head might border on *impiety*, and the attempt itſelf would be *blaſphemous*, I would not have it entered on; for if one man ſin againſt another, the Judge may plead for him; but if a man ſin againſt God, who ſhall entreat for him? Yet the matter may be ſettled in a few words. God is certainly on the ſide of *juſtice* and the *oppreſſed*, and the devil on the ſide of *injuſtice* and *oppreſſion*. They may be conſidered as the leaders in this cauſe, and every man as actuated by the ſpirit of his leader. I will leave it to *Phileirene* and the *world* to determine which ſpirit *he* and *his* party are inſpired with.

To the Friend to the Conſtitution.

SIR,

AS you may be acquainted with facts which have eſcaped the *notice* of all beſide yourſelf, as you may be able to *defend* your cauſe by arguments, which, tho' hitherto concealed, will ſtrike *conviction* into the *hearts* of the moſt *ſtupid, inſenſible* and *obſtinate* bigots, and as your proofs may be derived from ſources hitherto inexplored by any other, I call upon you to exerciſe thoſe political talents and abilities which doubtleſs you are poſſeſſed of, in demonſtrating the truth of the foregoing aſſertions of Mr. *Phileirene*. Should the taſk prove *hard* or *laborious*, you muſt comfort yourſelf with this *reflection*, that it is the *only means* whereby you can prove yourſelf poſſeſſed of that *candour* and *honeſty*, which is *ſo rare* amongſt your party. If in the courſe of your demonſtration this one point ſhould fall in our favour, viz. that the preſent is a ſtruggle of *might* againſt *right*, and that *right* is on our *ſide*, we have little to fear, even ſhould every other aſſertion of Phileirene prove true. For when was arbitrary power ſucceſsful in Great-Britain? Not in the days of Charles the Firſt, nor yet at the revolution. *William* the *baſtard* is the principal inſtance of the kind I now recollect. If we be permitted then to draw any concluſions from former experience, while we have a legitimate King on the *throne* we have *little* to fear. Had arbitrary power ſucceeded in the days of Charles the Firſt, or James the Second, we ſhould at preſent be in the *ſame* ſtate or a *worſe* than the people of France. Now would *you* Sir, or *Phileirene*, or *any* of *your* party, rather find yourſelves in this ſtate and condition, than that your fore-fathers had purſued the meaſures they then adopted? According as you anſwer this queſtion, we ſhall be condemned or juſtified, even ſhould we be forced to DRAW THE SWORD!

A LOVER OF ENGLISH LIBERTY.

By Captain SIMMONS, *arrived here from Liſbon, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, December 15.

THEY write from Naples, November 15, that Mount Veſuvius had been in great agitation for ſome time paſt, and threatened a terrible eruption.

Cardinal Stoppani died at Rome the 18th ult.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 9.

"Laſt night we had the greateſt fall of ſnow that has been remembered. It is upwards of a foot deep.

"The States General have prolonged for two years the Eaſt-India Company's charter, which was to expire at the end of the preſent."

Yeſterday the cabin-boy of a ſhip fell over board, and was ſinking to the bottom, when the ſhip dog plunged into the water, and held him faſt till a boat was ſent off to ſave him.

Dec. 17. The Earl of Bute was at the Houſe of Peers yeſterday, and took the oaths at the table.

HOUSE of COMMONS, December 15.

The Houſe went into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration ſo much of an act of the 14th of his preſent Majeſty, for preventing the exportation to foreign parts of tools and inſtruments uſed in the woollen, cotton, linen and ſilk manufactures of this kingdom, as relates to the exportation of implements and tools uſed in the woollen manufactory.

A ſhort debate enſued, in which Mr. Gray, who moved for the Committee, Mr. Van and Mr. Alderman Sawbridge ſpoke; the latter gentleman in particular obſerved, that the whole law was nugatory, or cruel; for if thoſe employed in manufacturing tools and implements were prevented from diſpoſing of or exporting them, they would undoubtedly tranſport themſelves to a country where there was no ſuch prohibition; and if they did not, they muſt certainly remain at home unemployed, and in a ſtarving condition. The queſtion being at length put, was carried by a conſiderable majority; and the Chairman reported, that leave be given to bring in a bill, in the terms of the original motion, ſo far as the ſame relates to the exportation of the implements and tools uſed in the woollen manufactory to America only.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that on the day of the opening of the Parliament, the Chancellor was hanged in effigy by the populace. Theſe letters likewiſe ſay, that it was reported there, that the Duke d'Aiguillon was come over to England, and intended to fix his reſidence in London.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, December 11.

"Orders are come down for the Nautilus ſloop of war to be fitted for America with all expedition."

Dec. 19. The arrangements lately made on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment are ſaid to be as follow:

In the Revenue.—Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq; a Commiſſioner, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.—Who never ſat at that Board.

At the Board of Works.—Lieut. Col. William Burton, Commiſſioner and Surveyor, in the room of Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq; advanced to the Revenue Board.

On the Penſion liſt.

The Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Bailiff of the Park.

The Right Hon. Brinſley, Earl of Laneſborough, 1200l. per annum.

The Right Hon. John Hayley Hutchinſon, lately made Provoſt of the Univerſity, a place worth 2000l. per annum, for his own life and that of his two ſons, 1000l. per annum, and a precedency at the Bar before the Prime Serjeant, which he alſo gave up for the Provoſtſhip.

Sir Francis Bernard, late Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in America, 1000l. a year.

Henry Flood, Eſq; to ſupport the dignity of Privy Counſellor, appointed one of the Vice Treaſurers of Ireland, a ſinecure, eſtimated at 3000l. per annum.

Sir Henry Cavendiſh, Bart. to reſign the office of Teller of the Exchequer, for a penſion of 200l. per annum, in lieu of the loſs he would otherwiſe ſuſtain of 50l. per annum, the ſalary annexed to that office, chargeable on the eſtabliſhment. To be ſucceeded therein by Brinſley, Earl of Laneſborough.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 5.

"The Letters de Cachet of the exiled Magiſtrates of the ancient Parliament of Bourdeaux are taken off, and they are permitted to go where they pleaſe; thoſe of the preſent Parliament of Rennes, after having ſeveral times repreſented to the King, that they were inſulted ſo much as not to be in ſafety in their own houſes, have wrote to the Princes and Peers, urging, that as Gentlemen they had a right to claim their protection. They very pathetically ſay, "that for fulfilling the duties of ſubjects, in obeying the late King, they are now ſo cruelly treated by their fellow citizens, that, if they are abandoned, no other reſource is left them but going into a foreign country; and that it muſt be very afflicting for Frenchmen to leave their own country."

The Cavendiſh, French, from St. Kitt's to Liverpool, foundered lately at ſea; the crew were taken up by a veſſel from Virginia bound to Glaſgow.

Dec. 20. Accounts from Paris confidently affirm, that the ſavings already made in the French finances amount to forty millions of livres, or nearly 1,800,000l. ſterling per annum, in which the vaſt ſums ſpent in keeping the interior fortreſſes in repair are not included, and which it is imagined will ſwell the propoſed retrenchments to a ſum little ſhort of three millions ſterling.

Yeſterday morning a Council was held, on American affairs, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

Some expreſſes of very great importance arrived yeſterday morning from Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague. They were immediately carried to Lord North, who waited on his Majeſty with them, and had a conference.

The Upper Aſſembly yeſterday read the firſt time the bill for allowing the importation of Indian corn, &c. which had paſſed the Lower Aſſembly that day.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

On Tueſday laſt, between twelve and one o'clock, the new Hoſpital at Renelagh, a large pile of building, lately erected and nearly finiſhed, was diſcovered to be on Fire; the Workmen being all gone to Dinner, and the Rooms lumbered with combuſtible Materials, the Flames ſpread ſo faſt, that before any Help could be called, they were got to too great a Height to be ſuppreſſed, and the whole wooden Part of the Building, the erecting of which had been the Work of many Months, was, in about one Hour, reduced to Aſhes.—It is unknown by what Means the Accident happened, but it is ſuppoſed that the Shavings might have been left too near the Fire.—It is hoped, however, that *Charity*, which reared this Structure, will cauſe another to ſpring from its Aſhes, for the Relief of the diſtreſſed Poor.

By Capt. Quill, who arrived here yeſterday, in 30 days from the Bay of Honduras, we learn that the inhabitants of that place are about to ſend a donation of 100,000 feet of Mahogany, to be ſold in Europe for the relief of the poor of Boſton.

A Negroe plot has been lately diſcovered at Eſopus, two of the principals have been detected, and confeſſed that their deſign was to convey ammunition to the Indians, and to ſet fire to Eſopus, Marble-town and other places.

From Jamaica, on Long-Iſland, we are alſo informed, that ſeveral of the Negroes at that Place were laſt Week committed to Goal there, on account of a Conſpiracy ſaid to have been diſcovered among them, to deſtroy the white People; and we are told moſt of the Slaves for many Miles round are concerned in this Plot.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 8.

*** The PUBLIC is cautioned to beware of counterfeit FIFTY SHILLING BILLS of this Province, dated the Firſt of October, 1773, as ſeveral are now paſſing amongſt us. They are done with common printing Types; the Word *Pennſilvania*, in the true Bills, is made *Pennſylvania* in the Counterfeits; the Arms and Ornaments are badly done; the Denomination of the Bill in red and black Letters at the Top, cannot be diſtinguiſhed as in the true Bills, where it is fair and clear. The Back is alſo badly imitated; the Sun appears larger, and the Rainbow ſmaller, and the Paper is whiter and ſofter than the genuine Bills, and may eaſily be detected after this Notice.

The General Aſſembly of the Province of Georgia is adjourned, by his Excellency Governor Wright, till the 9th of May next.

The brig Nancy, Captain Lawrence, from Ferrol for this port, ran aſhore laſt week near Egg-Harbour, where it is feared ſhe will be loſt.

Captain Livingſton, from Antigua, on the 27th ult. off Cape-Hatteras, ſpoke the ſhip James and Mary Ann, Captain Budden, from Barbados for this port.

The ſhip Rebecca, Captain Hazlewood, from this port for Falmouth, in England, ſprung a leak ſoon after ſhe left our Capes, which increaſed ſo as to oblige them to keep both pumps going for ten or twelve days, when they bore away for the Weſt-Indies, and arrived at Antigua.

Captain Simmons, from Liſbon, on the 17th ult. in lat. 28:17, long. 64; ſpoke a brig, from Liverpool, for Maryland, 8 weeks out; 23d, in lat. 32:21, long. 69, ſpoke the brig Rainbow, Captain Gordon, from Glaſgow for Virginia, 9 weeks out; and on the firſt inſtant, in lat. 39:19, long. 71, he ſpoke the ſhip Peace and Plenty, Captain M'Kinſey, from New-York for London, three days out, all well.

The Captains M'Cauſland, Green, Barber, Stephens, Adamſon, Hardie, Atkinſon, Bailey, and Crawford, are arrived at Liſbon from this port.

Graveſend, Dec. 17. Paſſed by The Jilting frigate, Belt, and Norfolk, Grindall, from Maryland. *Dec.* 18. The Mary and Elizabeth, Falconer, from Philadelphia; and the Penelope, Walker, from Virginia.

The Roſamond, Miller, from New-York, is arrived at Portſmouth; and the Wentworth, Salmon, from New-England, at Dover.

Bedford, February 10, 1775.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that for the encouragement of induſtry and manufactures, and agreeable to the recommendation of the General Congreſs, and of the Provincial Convention, that a premium of *Five Pounds* will be paid by the Committee of Correſpondence for the county of Bedford, to the perſon who ſhall erect the firſt Fulling Mill in the ſaid county.

Three Pounds to the perſon in the ſaid county, who ſhall make the fineſt and beſt piece of Linen Cloth.

Forty Shillings to the perſon who ſhall make the next beſt piece.

Twenty Shillings to the perſon who ſhall make the third beſt piece, each containing not leſs than twenty yards, of flax of the growth of this country.

And *Twenty Shillings* to the weaver, who ſhall weave the fineſt piece, before the firſt of October next.

On behalf of the Committee,
ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Divers other articles are under conſideration, for which premiums will be offered hereafter.

*** The COMMITTEE for the county of Philadelphia are earneſtly requeſted to be punctual in attending their next meeting, on Monday, the 20th of March, at the houſe of Jacob Neaff, near the foot of Cheſtnut-hill, to meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

¶¶¶ The COMMITTEE of the county of Cheſter are requeſted to be punctual in giving their attendance, at the houſe of Richard Cheyney, in Eaſt Caln, on the 20th inſtant, purſuant to adjournment, as matters of conſequence to this county will probably be laid before them.

By order of the Committee,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

The WARDENS and ASSESSORS will meet again at the Court-Houſe on Monday, the 20th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to hear the appeals of ſuch perſons as could not attend at their laſt meeting.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, and Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, from Hiſpaniola. Ship Ranger, S. Willſon, Cadiz. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Ship George, S. Martin, Liſbon. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, and Brig Cornelia, W. Paul, St. Euſtatia. Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Honduras, Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, S. Carolina. Schooner William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. E. Sloop Hannah, J. Pindar, N. Carolina. X

Outwards. Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, for St. Croix, Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, Grenada. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, and Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Schooner Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Dominica. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Jamaica. Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Liſbon. Schooner Tryal, J. Warden, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.

Cleared. Ship Tyger, T. Fell, to Jamaica. Ship Two Brothers, A. Henderſon, Virginia. Sloop Betſey, J. Tucker, Nevis. Schooner Hetty, W. Stevens, and Sloop Nancy, J. Irvine, Tortola. Brig Kingſton, S. Conyngham, and Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Sloop Peggy, W. Hollingſhead, and Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Ship Lyon, S. Wilſon, Corunna. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, and Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Ship Alfred, T. Callender, London. Brig Peggy, B. Hartwell, Hiſpaniola.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 15s. 6d. Wheat 6s. 6d. Indian Corn 2s. 9d. Ship Bread 13s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Hogſhead Ditto 7l. Barrel Ditto 3l. Red Oak Ditto 5l. Iriſh Beef 3l. Country Ditto 2l. 15s. Pork 3l. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 2d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 3d. Madeira Wine 50l. to 70l. Muſcovado Sugar 45s. to 56s. Melaſſes 22d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Pitch 14s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 16s. Rice 16s. Liſbon Salt 16d. Hemp 5d. Cotton 22d. Bar Iron 26l. Pig Ditto 8l. 10s.

WANTED, on Intereſt, for a Term of Years,
Six or Seven Hundred Pounds,
For which undoubted *real* Security in the Jerſeys will be given.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE BUTTON, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts to JACOB UDRE, Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN NOXON, Eſq; of New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, within 6 months.
March 1, 1775. ‖ HENRY WARD PEARCE, Adminiſtrat.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of good whole price SEASONED PINE BOARDS, and ſeveral thouſand of the beſt ſort of hogſhead HOOPS, remarkably long and ſtout, fit for large ſugar hogſheads, neatly bundled up, far preferable to the common run of waggon hoops; and alſo a number of boxes Taylor's window glaſs, 8 by 10, and a variety of other glaſs, china, delph and Queen's ware, and ſome fine drawn nails; all to be diſpoſed of at a moderate price; the lumber at the ſubſcriber's lumberyard, near Vine-ſtreet, next to Charles Weſt's ſtores, and the other goods at my houſe, oppoſite Jeyes and Footman's vendue-houſe, in Second-ſtreet. JOSEPH DRINKER. †

THE Subſcriber's FRENCH SCHOOL continues at Mr. JUGIEZ's, Carver, in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreet, where that univerſal Language is taught in its purity; he will alſo take Morning and Evening Scholars, either at his Lodgings, or at their Houſes, if deſired.
¶ A. DELLIENT.

A PARTNER WANTED in a MILL.

A MILLER that is capable of taking Care of a Mill, underſtands the purchaſing Wheat, and the Method of making common and ſuperfine Flour; it would beſt ſuit a Man with a Family, as there is a ſmall Farm belonging to the Mill; the Want of a Capital will be no Objection. None need apply but ſuch as can have very good Recommendation, both of their Honeſty and Skill in the ſeveral Branches of Millering. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

To be SOLD, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 27th day of March inſtant (if not ſold before at private ſale)

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 140 acres, whereof 20 acres or more are woodland, and about 10 acres meadow, great part of which is well watered, and a good bearing orchard. On the premiſes is a good griſt and merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, pleaſantly ſeated on the public road leading from Wrightſtown to Philadelphia, from which city it is diſtant 18½ miles, and about 10 miles from a landing and ſtore-houſes on Delaware. The dwelling-houſe, mill-houſe, barn and ſtabling, of which there is ſufficient, are all of ſtone. The whole is in good repair, and now in the occupation of Joſeph Walker, who, on application, will ſhew the premiſes.--------Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, a good flour waggon, with a valuable team of horſes, and their geers. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by
March 1, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH HART.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,
On Tueſday, the 4th day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Maidenhead, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, about 2½ miles from Trenton, whereon Capt. John Anderſon, deceaſed, lately lived, containing about 180 acres. There is on the premiſes a large new brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms upon a floor, well finiſhed, a good barn, and a young grafted orchard. The land is all new, well timbered and well watered, and the whole in good repair. Alſo another tract of land, adjoining the aforeſaid plantation, containing 108 acres, about 15 of which are cleared, the reſt in wood. They will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, who may have immediate poſſeſſion. The above deſcribed plantation is pleaſantly ſituated, lying high, and in ſight of two griſt-mills a ſaw-mill and fulling-mill, which affords an agreeable proſpect, and renders it very capable of improvement for a gentleman's ſeat. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by ANDREW WILLSON. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Thomas M'Bride*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 24 years of age, well ſet, black hair, inclining to curl, has a rediſh beard and a down look; he came over laſt ſpring with Captain M'Cullough; he is fond of a little liquor; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of ſhoes, lately ſoaled, a large bundle of clothes, in a new wallet, and a ſilver watch. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
Lancaſter, March 4, 1775. WILLIAM ROSS.
N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril, or conceal him. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS ſeen to be taken from the ſluice race of James Hinchman, in New-Jerſey, nearly oppoſite Cheſter, by ſome perſon unknown, a BATTOE of a good ſize, with high ſides and two large ſquare ſtaples, one on each ſide, near the top of the gunwale inſide; her ſtern has been ſplit, and two pieces are nailed one on each corner to ſtrengthen it; ſhe hath a ſtaple in her ſtem, with a piece of chain and a rope to it, has been painted red but ſince pitch'd over, and two oak benches in her, and rudder irons in her ſtern.

Alſo went adrift from Cheſter wharff, a good well built Market-Boat, has been built about two years, with cedar plank, has a ſtaple and ring in the ſtem, with a piece of rope to it, and another in the ſtern, and is thought to be marked with the letters G D inſide the ſtern with white paint, had a good pair of aſh ſkulls in her. Both taken and went adrift near the laſt of February 1775. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Battoe and Boat, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Shillings for either of them, paid by SAMUEL TONKIN. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 3d day of this inſtant March, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſterfield townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named THOMAS MURFY, but ſuppoſed he may change his name, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair, of a brown colour; about 19 years of age, thin viſaged and raw boned, a long chin, has a full mouth, ſhort ſtumpy noſe, large grey eyes, and a very down look; the joint of his left ankle bends out, which occaſions his treading awry, as well as a hobbling walk; he has been uſed to plantation buſineſs, eſpecially threſhing; had on, when he went away, a brown jacket, with coat cuffs, and under ditto of linſey, ozenbrigs ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſhoes with ſtrings in them, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
¶ JOSHUA BUNTING.

CAME to the Place of the Subſcriber, in Germantown, about two Weeks ago, a ſmall BRINDLE COW, with a white Face. The Owner coming and proving his Property, paying Charges, may have her again.
March 7, 1775. ‖ LEONARD STONEBURNER.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Reſpected Friends,

Obſerving that in your paper of the week before laſt, you publiſhed a piece, ſtiled The Teſtimony of the Repreſentatives of the People called Quakers, ſigned James Pemberton; but as there was a piece publiſhed in Bradford's Journal, No. 1678, ſigned B. L. *which, as it is eſteemed neceſſary towards elucidating ſeveral expreſſions, not properly comprehended by thoſe who are unacquainted with Friends writings, I therefore hope, as you have favoured the public with one, you'll do them the juſtice to publiſh the other.*

AMICUS VERITATIS.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

IT is a duty incumbent on Societies or Individuals, to vindicate or explain any public Tranſaction, which excites general diſguſt or uneaſineſs, be the ground ever ſo ſlight. I have therefore preferred your Paper, as being more generally read by thoſe calling themſelves the Sons of Liberty, in order to remove thoſe ſuſpicions and miſapprehenſions, which a late publication as from the Society of Friends I find has produced. Thoſe who ſuppoſe this Teſtimony to be pointed againſt the meaſures thought neceſſary for the public intereſt, have not attended to its language, or the conduct of that Society ſince our unhappy diſpute with the Mother Country commenced. A due regard to theſe will ſhew, that it is intended to preſerve the general cauſe from being ſullied by the violence or caprice of raſh and turbulent minds. The Society hath ever been diſtinguiſhed for its loyalty to the King, and obedience to his government—This is therefore recommended in the ſtrongeſt terms, but by no means implies a loyalty to Parliament, or a government of fellow ſubjects, over fellow ſubjects, the impropriety and injuſtice of which muſt be obvious to the meaneſt capacity. A due ſubmiſſion to the King and his government moſt evidently means ſuch a government, as an Engliſh King rightfully has over Engliſh ſubjects; a government bounded and limited by law, and founded upon the two great principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, which intitle the governed to diſpoſe of their own property, and to partake in legiſlation: This is the government for which America is contending, in which our duty to the King, and our own Rights are ſo happily blended.

A due caution is alſo given againſt riots, routs, illegal combinations, and aſſemblies, which by a ſtrange and forced inference of ſome weak, or prejudiced minds, has been ſuppoſed to allude to the Congreſs, Committees, &c. bodies, to which ſuch terms are by no means applicable, and which were certainly not meant in the publication in queſtion, for the following plain reaſons:

Firſt, The peaceable meeting of perſons, and diſcuſſion of public affairs, let it be called by what name it will, is ſo far from being condemned by any law, that it is the beſt ſecurity of our happy conſtitution that it is lawful.

Secondly, It cannot be ſuppoſed that any Engliſh ſubject, poſſeſſing the ſmalleſt portion of virtue and knowledge in the Engliſh conſtitution, would by ſuch an imputation condemn the three nobleſt Aſſemblies, who dignify the page of that hiſtory. The Barons who obtained Magna Charta from King John, the Aſſembly which reſtored Charles the Second and monarchy, and the Convention at the Revolution, which placed King William on the throne, and opened the way for the acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family. Theſe were all Congreſſes, formed on the ſame principles and the ſame neceſſities as the late American Congreſs.

Thirdly, The ſuppoſition would condemn the very Meeting, whoſe publication we are conſidering: It is called a Meeting of Repreſentatives from New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania. By what authority did theſe Repreſentatives meet? The diſcuſſion of political queſtions is no part of the diſcipline or ſyſtem of a religious ſociety, nor compriſed within the juriſdiction of any Meeting among Friends, which only affect religious concerns, or the œconomical affairs of the Society. An extraordinary occaſion produced an extraordinary Meeting, but not an illegal one, becauſe there is no law which prohibits the King's ſubjects from meeting to diſcuſs any political queſtions.—In this caſe, it was a laudable one, as its intention muſt have been to make a timely proviſion againſt thoſe irregularities and tumults, which public commotions often create.

Fourthly, That the preſent Congreſſes and Committees were not meant, appears from the conduct of the worthy Friend, whoſe name is to the publication, who has been preſent in ſuch aſſemblies, and took an active part in the choice of the Committee laſt ſummer, meaſures which could not have had his concurrence, if included under any of the deſcriptions of a riot, rout, illegal combination, or aſſembly;—I might add, that ſeveral reſpectable Members of this Society, have not only ſerved on former Committees of this kind, and acquieſced in the preſent meaſures, but have returned their thanks to the Committee of this city, for an alteration made in diſpoſing or ſtoring their goods imported under the Aſſociation of the late Congreſs—Procedures wholly inconſiſtent with the idea of its being an illegal Aſſembly.

Upon the whole, it is preſumed, enough has been offered to ſhew, that this Teſtimony could not be intended to caſt any diſreſpect upon the cauſe of public Liberty, much leſs to create diviſion or diſcord. Taken in its true and proper light, it is calculated to point out theſe rocks of licentiouſneſs and outrage, which often lay concealed under the ſmooth ſurface of the faireſt pretenſions, and have proved fatal to the beſt of cauſes.—It is, indeed, to be wiſhed, it could have derived more reſpect and authority from the numbers and weight of the repreſentation.—But the intention certainly has merit, however it may be thought to fall ſhort in the execution.

B. L.

IN purſuance of an order of Orphan's Court for the county of Cheſter, on the 23d of this inſtant March, will be expoſed to ſale by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, A certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in the ſaid county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Warwick Miller, Eſq; Joſhua Mendenhall, John Walker, Iſaac Coates; and Thomas Coates, containing 248 acres, with 20 acres of meadow, two good orchards of excellent fruit, which ſeldom fails; a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a good cellar under it, and a large arch or vault in it; there is alſo a large ſtove room, with 3 rooms on a floor, and a good kitchen adjoining it, with a good pump of excellent water, never fails, and a good barn, part ſtone, the reſt ſquare logs, good ſtables under, with ſeveral large hay-houſes, there is alſo a large ſtone ſhed for cattle, and an excellent good ſtone ſpring-houſe, all under good repair; the land being very fertile; 150 acres of woodland well timbered, the remainder well watered and under good fence. All late the eſtate of RUDOLPH ZUK, deceaſed; where due attendance will be given, and the articles made known, at the time and place, by

March 7, 1775. ‖ FRANCES ZUK, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he was afflicted with ſore and diſtreſſing ſickneſs, which occaſioned pains and ſwellings in his legs, and turned to ſuch bad ulcers that he could not move from his bed without the aſſiſtance of two people. Under this miſerable condition he applied for relief to ſeveral of the ableſt phyſicians of this city, and, after their uſing the beſt means they could, he was left in a moſt miſerable condition, ſo that it was with great difficulty he could get acroſs the room, with the help of two crutches, for the weakneſs of his knees was ſo great that they could not ſupport his body, beſides ſeveral bad ulcers on each leg, with carious bones, which was looked upon, by moſt that ſaw him, incurable; for he was ſo emaciated that he had but a ſmall quantity of fleſh on his bones; and he continued in this helpleſs condition for the ſpace of two years, and he quite deſpaired of ever obtaining relief, till Captain Rogers put his ſon in the family where he lived to be inoculated for the ſmall-pox, under the care of Doctor George Weed. He then applied to him for help, but when the Doctor heard and underſtood how many able and ſkilful phyſicians and ſurgeons he had been under without getting relief, he did not care to take him in hand; but, by his importunity, joined with his friends, he undertook him on the 17th of April, 1774, and by the uſe of his means he found relief beyond his moſt ſanguine hopes. That ſome time in June following he was able to go abroad, with the help of one crutch and a ſtick in his hand, to ſee his neighbours; and by the beginning of July he could walk about the town with a ſtick in his hand only; and by continuing his means, with the bleſſing of God, is reſtored to as good a ſtate of health as ever he had in his life. Given under his hand in Philadelphia, this 4th day of February, 1775. THOMAS PYNES.

We the ſubſcribers do certify to all whom it may concern, that the above is a true relation of the caſe and cure of Thomas Pynes, performed by Doctor George Weed, as witneſs our hands, this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1775. RICHARD KNOWLES, MARY KNOWLES, REBECCAH BARRY.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION in Williſtown, Cheſter county, containing 130 acres, 70 acres cleared, 12 thereof good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, within a few perches of the dwelling-houſe, a good bearing orchard, within 3 miles of ſeveral merchant-mills, 23 miles from Philadelphia and 2 miles from a very good lime quarry; a conſiderable part of the ſaid land is already limed. The title is indiſputable, and a conſiderable time will be allowed for the purchaſe-money, by

ABRAHAM LEWIS.

*** RUN AWAY, on the 28th day of June 1773, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Michael Connel*, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, marked with the ſmall-pox, a thick well ſet fellow; he has been formerly advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette; I have been informed that he has forged a receipt for his paſſage-money, ſigned by Captain Richard Curtis. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by the aforeſaid Abraham Lewis. ‖ 7ſ6.

TO BE SOLD,

By public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of March inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-Houſe (if not ſold before at private ſale)

TWO contiguous two ſtory BRICK TENEMENTS, and a lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Greenwich-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, continued in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 100 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, bounded on the eaſt by ground belonging to the heirs of John Trifts, deceaſed, on the ſouth by Enoch Flower's ground, and on the weſt by ground of Joſeph Wharton; being part of the real eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

March 4, 1775. ¶ LEWIS WEISS.

To be LETT for a Term of Years, and entered on immediately,

A CONVENIENT Brick HOUSE, 3 ſtories high, and a good kitchen and garden, a well of water at the kitchen door, a LOT of GROUND, whereon is a good tan-yard, with vats, &c. ſufficient to contain 7 or 800 hides at one time, a good ſtone mill-houſe and currying-ſhop, with other buildings on ſaid lot, ſituate in the Borough of Cheſter. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Eſq; in ſaid Borough, or to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Middletown, Cheſter county. § ROBERT PENNELL.

RUN away, on the 11th *day of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Breaknock townſhip, in Berks county, in the province of Pennſylvania, an indented German ſervant man, named Frederick Meyer, ſpeaks but little Engliſh, uſed to teach ſchool, is about* 30 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, well ſet, round faced, of a very pale complexion, ſhort curled black hair and eyes; he pretends to a great deal of ſincerity, ſings hymns, and makes long prayers; had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, a ſtriped linſey jacket, with ſleeves, a good pair of buckſkin breeches; it is likely that he has a good many other clothes with him. It is thought he will change his name. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, paid by* JOHN PANNEBACKER. †

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26*th day of February, a ſervant man, named James Thomſon, but will undoubtedly change his name, as by his own information he has been uſed to do; he is about* 35 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſtraight black hair, black eyes, has a ſour look, is fond of ſtrong liquor, given to lying after a quiet manner, has a low voice, apt to give bad language when he is angry, talks good Engliſh and Dutch, and ſeveral other languages; he has been uſed to attend a ſaw-mill; he ſays he is ſomething of a carpenter; it is likely he may forge a paſs, as he is a good ſcholar; the lower joint of his little finger on the left hand is out of its place; had on, when he went away, a ſmall old felt hat, bound with black tape, a ſhort ſailor's jacket of blue nap cloth, lined with green baize, had black horn buttons on it, ozenbrigs ſhirt, old brown cloth breeches, a pair of grey coarſe yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, with round rimmed buckles, one of them ſteel plated with ſilver, the other white metal. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM BODLY. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 26*th of February, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* William Leonard, *about* 24 *years of age, ſlim made, about* 5 *feet* 9 *inches high, pale complexien, down look, black hair, tied behind and turned up before, conſiderably marked with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him a new coat and jacket, of a rediſh light wineſtone colour, with white metal buttons, the button-holes of which are not wrought with mohair but only ſurged with thread, new leather breeches, a ſcarlet under jacket, new ſtockings, of a black-ſheep's wool, a holland ſtock and braſs buckle therein, a ſmall wool hat, half-worn ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles. It is poſſible he has forged a paſs and annexed Eſquire Green, or ſome other Juſtice's name thereto, as he is a good ſcholar. Whoever takes up ſaid* Leonord, *and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *WILLIAM ALLEN.*

TO BE SOLD,

By public VENDUE, on the 20th day of March inſtant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, lying in Wilmington, partly oppoſite the new Library, 180 feet front, and 132 feet deep; it lies high, and has a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware: Any gentleman, inclining to purchaſe, may view the ſame on the day of ſale, at which time and place the conditions will be made known by SAMUEL POWEL. ¶

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county, March 1, 1775.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM LITTLER, late of Eaſt-Caln, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 20th of April next, or they may expect to be ſued, without further notice; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of May next, at which time the creditors of the deceaſed are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Caleb Way, in Weſt-Caln, by ten o'clock in the forenoon. ROBERT WITHROW, and JOHN WALKER, Executors. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 7*th inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named Stephen Kelſo, born in New-England, by trade a caulker and ſhip-carpenter, ſerved his apprenticeſhip in New-York, about* 35 *years of age, well made, browniſh coloured hair,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high; had on, and took with him, a half-worn hat, a light coloured jacket, a linſey ditto, old buckſkin breeches, old blue yarn ſtockings, and ſundry other clothes too tedious to mention; alſo took with him ſundry ſhip carpenter's tools, ſome marked I W, others S K, and others ſtamped on the handle; he is very remarkable for ſhewing his teeth, eſpecially his upper teeth, and ſtutters when in liquor, which he is very much addicted to, very apt to ſcratch his breaſt and ſhoulders when examined. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if* 5 *miles, Thirty Shillings, if* 20 *miles, Forty Shillings, and the above reward if out of the province, including what the law allows, with reaſonable charges, paid by*

Baltimore, February 20, 1775. ¶ MICAJAH JAMES.

Thornbury, Cheſter County, Firſt-Month 27, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from John Hill's, at the Sign of the Three Tons, in Middletown, in the county aforeſaid, on the evening of the 24th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, 3 years old laſt June, near 14 hands high, paces and trots, narrow breaſt, and ſomewhat gooſe rumpt, black mane and tail, his mane long and lays on the off ſide, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind hoofs ſomewhat whitiſh, a ſhort tail, lightiſh coloured under his belly, breaſt and thighs, ſhod before with old ſhoes, a half-worn hunting ſaddle, with a ſmall patch on the pummel, blue pluſh houſings almoſt new, and a ſnaffle bridle, with the bitts newly ſewed in with a thong. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſe, ſaddle, &c. only, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON. ‖ 6w.

The famous HORSE DABSTER,

IS in good order, and will cover this ſeaſon, till the firſt of Auguſt, at the ſubſcriber's, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, within ſix miles of Philadelphia and one mile from Frankford, at Thirty Shillings the ſeaſon, and Twenty Shillings the ſingle leap. The favours of the public will be gratefully acknowledged by,

Their very humble ſervant,

NATHAN WHITMAN.

DABSTER is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, remarkable for ſtrength and lofty carriage; he was got by the noted running horſe Valliant, in Old Virginia, imported by Colonel Cox, came of the mare Expreſs, ſhe was a full blood, and ſprung from the beſt ſtock in Europe, and was likewiſe imported by Colonel Cox; he won three grand purſes in Old Virginia, and was allowed to be one of the ſwifteſt horſes there. ‖ 7ſ6.

The noted HORSE LIBERTY,

A FULL BLOOD, is in excellent order, riſing ten years old, will cover this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, within ſight of the great road leading from Cooper's Ferry to Salem, near Mantua-creek Bridge, 13 miles from Philadelphia, at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, or Five Pounds to inſure a Foal: He is a ſure Foal-getter, and his Colts as promiſing as any in America; any Gentlemen breeders that have a mind to ſend their Mares, may depend on particular care, and good Paſturage at 2ſ6 per week, by

SAMUEL SHREVE.

LIBERTY is a fine Blood Bay, 15 hands and an inch high, very lengthy and ſtrong, and is allowed by all good judges to be as handſome a Horſe as any in America, and ſuperior to any in moving both for gaiety, good ſpirits and eaſe to the rider, at four years old he was entered to run the four mile heats on Hempſted Courſe, and was allowed by a number of Gentlemen preſent, to run it in as ſhort a time as any Horſe in America at that age; he ſtarted twice ſince, once a ſingle mile, the other two miles, both he won with great eaſe; his dam was old MILLEY, a beautiful thorough bred Mare, originally ſprung from the FLYING CHILDERS in England, and got by that noted running Horſe DOVE, imported from the north of England, got by CADE out of the Gardiners Mare, who won ſix Royal Plates of one Hundred Guineas each. DOVE was entered at Tyne with ſix capital Colts of the ſame age, he diſtanced one and beat the reſt with eaſe.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

By the Subſcriber, on the 14th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of LAND, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, within ten miles of Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good land, about one half cleared, the reſt well timbered; on ſaid place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good barn and convenient barracks, a good hay-houſe, and a large orchard, about 20 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made; few places excel this in advantages of water, there being good ſprings in every field. The title is indiſputable, and the quitrent only One Shilling ſterling per 100 acres. JOSEPH CALDWELL.

*** The ſale to begin at 12 o' clock on ſaid day. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2411.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1775.

Laſt Night the Ship CHALKLEY, *Captain* SPAIN, *arrived here in a ſhort paſſage from Briſtol, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, *December* 17.

IN the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 16, Mr. CRUGER gave his opinion on the ſtate of the Colonies as follows:———Mr. Speaker, I riſe to deliver my ſentiments on this important ſubject, *with all the diffidence* and awe which muſt ſtrike the mind on the firſt attempt to ſpeak before ſo auguſt an aſſembly. Had I remained ſilent on this *occaſion*, I muſt have condemned myſelf for deſerting a cauſe, which it is my duty to eſpouſe. I cannot but be heard with candour by *Engliſhmen*, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

I am far from approving all the proceedings in America: many of their meaſures have been a diſhonour to their cauſe. Their *rights* might have been aſſerted *without violence*, and their *claims* ſtated with *temper*, as well as *firmneſs*. But permit me to ſay, Sir, that if they have erred, it may be conſidered as a failing of human nature:—A people animated with a *love of liberty*, and alarmed with apprehenſions of its being *in danger*, will unavoidably run into exceſſes.

The hiſtory of mankind declares it in every page, and Britons ought to view with an eye of tenderneſs ſuch acts of imprudence, to which their fellow-ſubjects in *America* may have been hurried, *not* (as has been unkindly ſaid) by a *rebellious* ſpirit, but by that *generous ſpirit of freedom*, which has *often* led their *own anceſtors* into indiſcretions.

Acts of *ſeverity* are far from having a *tendency* to eradicate *jealouſies*; on the contrary they muſt *produce* new *fears*, and *weaken* that attachment, which *kindneſs* might have *inſured*. No country, Sir, has been *more happy* in her colonies than Great-Britain; cemented by mutual intereſts (till the æra of the *fatal* Stamp-act) they flouriſhed in an intercourſe of amity, protection and obedience, *ſupporting and ſupported by each other*. Before that period we meet with no diſobedience to your laws—no denial of the juriſdiction of Parliament—*no marks of jealouſy and diſcontent*; but they ever loved liberty; that paſſion is coeval with their firſt emigration to America; they were perſecuted for it in this country--they ſought a ſanctuary in the unexplored regions of that; there they peacefully cleared their inhoſpitable wilds---cultivated their lands---and chearfully poured the firſt fruits of their induſtry into the boſom of their mother country. You protected them in their *infant ſtate*, and they returned it by confining to you the ſole benefits of their trade: whatever wealth they derived from *agriculture* and *commerce, all centered with you*. You *regulated* their commerce, for the *advantage* of *this* country, and they never diſcovered an oppoſition either to the *authority* or the exerciſe of it. Are theſe *evidences* of a ſpirit of *diſaffection* to Great-Britain, or ingratitude for its protection? Are they not rather proofs, that, if the ſame line of *mild* and *lenient* government had been purſued, the ſame *cordiality* and *ſubmiſſion* would have been continued.

Every American, who loves *America*, muſt *wiſh* the proſperity of England, and that their *union* may ever ſubſiſt uninterrupted. If the *parental trunk* is injured, the *branches* muſt ſuffer with it. A *ſubordination* on the part of the colonies is neceſſary to this *union*. I acknowledge, Sir, there muſt exiſt a *power* ſomewhere, to *ſuperintend* and *regulate* the movements of the whole, for the attainment and preſervation of our common happineſs: This *ſupreme* power can be juſtly and adequately exerciſed *only* by the legiſlature of Great-Britain. In this doctrine the colonies tacitly acquieſced, and were happy. England enjoyed by it *all the advantages* of an *excluſive trade* with them. WHY THEN STRAIN THIS AUTHORITY SO MUCH, as to render a ſubmiſſion to it impoſſible, without a ſurrender of all thoſe liberties, which are moſt valuable in civil ſociety, and were ever acknowledged the ineſtimable birth-right of Engliſhmen? When Great-Britain derives from her coloniſts the moſt ample ſupplies of wealth by her *commerce*, is it not abſurd to *cloſe up theſe channels* for the ſake of a paltry inexpedient claim of impoſing *taxes?* which, though a young member, I will be bold to aver never have, and probably never will, defray the expence of collecting them.

The expediency of *coercive* meaſures is much inſiſted on by ſome, who, I am ſorry to ſay, ſeem to conſider more, the diſtreſſes into which they will involve the Americans, than the benefits they *can* procure to this country from ſuch vindictive conduct.—Humanity, however, will prompt the generous mind to *weep* over *ſeverities*, though they may be even neceſſary.—And *a prudent ſtateſman will reflect, that the colonies cannot poſſibly ſuffer without injury to Great-Britain*. The Americans are your cuſtomers, they conſume your manufactures; by diſtreſſing them, if you do not drive them to other markets, you will moſt aſſuredly *diſable* them from taking your commodities, and from making proper returns for what they have taken.

Let us ſuppoſe for a moment, that *coercive* meaſures *ſhould* reduce them to a recognition of the equity of Parliamentary taxation: what are the advantages which will reſult from it? *Can it be thought* that mankind can be *dragooned* into a CONVICTION of what is right? Will *ſeverities* increaſe their *affection*, and make them more deſirous of a connection with, and dependance on the MOTHER country? Is it not on the contrary reaſonable to conclude, that the *effect* will be an increaſe of jealouſy and diſcontent, that they will ſeek all occaſions of *evading* laws impoſed on them by *violence*, that they will be RESTLESS under the YOKE, and think themſelves happy in an opportunity of flying to the protection of any other power, from the ſubjection of a MOTHER whom they conſider *cruel* and *oppreſſive?*

Sir, I would not be underſtood to deny the *good intentions* of adminiſtration. The *abilities* of the Miniſter are, *it ſeems* univerſally acknowledged; but I muſt add, *humanum eſt errare*. Though an American, Sir, I applaud his *jealouſy* for the *dignity* and *authority* of Parliament, and think the *impolicy* and *inexpediency* of the late meaſures may be reaſonably imputed to the *difficulty* of the occaſion, and the *unſettled* and *undefined* nature of the dependance of the Colonies on the Mother Country; but ſince by ſad experience they *have been* found totally inadequate, ſince they have widened the breach inſtead of cloſing it; diminiſhed the *ſubjection* and *obedience* of the Colonies, inſtead of confirming them; increaſed the *turbulence* and *oppoſition*, inſtead of *allaying* them; it may be hoped that *a different plan of conduct* will be purſued, and that ſome conſtitution, ſome *firm* and LIBERAL conſtitution, will be adopted by the wiſdom of this Houſe, which may ſecure *the coloniſts in their liberties*, whilſt it maintains the *juſt ſupremacy of Parliament*.

Dec. 21. The report from the Committee of ways and means being made yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, on putting the queſtion for agreeing to the Land-Tax of three ſhillings in the pound, Mr. Hartley, Member for Kingſton, aroſe, and after remarking upon the alarming accounts from the Congreſs in America, wiſhed that the determination of the Queſtion might be poſtponed till after the Holidays, as it was impoſſible to determine what meaſures were meant to be purſued with reſpect to America, and till it was known what part adminiſtration meant to take, no one could ſay whether the Peace eſtabliſhment, now propoſed, and in part agreed to, was a proper one or not. This introduced a ſpirited debate, in which Mr. T. Townſend, Mr. Rigby, Sir William Meredith and Mr. Cornwall, had a conſiderable ſhare; but Mr. Burke ſpoke much longer than the reſt, and moſt pathetically lamented the ſituation of America, highly ridiculed the conduct of Adminiſtration, and placed the ſituation of General Gage in a clear point of view. He obſerved, that he knew not for what purpoſe Adminiſtration had ſent an army there; but that if it was judged expedient at all, it ſhould have been an Army of execution, not an Army of obſervation. That the General in his laſt letters had repreſented himſelf as being at once beſieged and beſieging; that he complained his cannon had been ſtolen, and other inſults offered to his Troops; but that he had the happineſs to command a patient Army; on the idea of a patient army, the honourable Member expatiated with great Freedom, and kept to his point, that if an army was at all neceſſary, it ſhould be executive; but that he knew no buſineſs General Gage had there, in ſo lamentable a ſituation; that if he ſhed a drop of the blood of his Fellow-ſubjects, he would open the ſluices for a torrent on both ſides, and God knows where it might end; while on the other, if he did not, he muſt be expoſed with his Army to ſuch tameneſs and patience as no army ever ſhewed before. He obſerved that they had had a Speech breathing nothing but War with America, for which thanks had been voted, and now they had ſupplies breathing nothing but Peace, for which he ſuppoſed Thanks were likewiſe to be given. On the whole, the Gentlemen on this ſide the Queſtion, apprehenſive that a Vote of credit might be moved for at the cloſe of the Seſſion, were willing to poſtpone the Reſolution concerning the Land-Tax till after the Holidays, when being better informed of the ſtate of our own Country, they might be enabled to judge of the prudence of having reduced the Navy Eſtabliſhment, and of the ſufficiency or inſufficiency of the propoſed Land-Tax Aid of 3s.

On the other hand, Sir William Meredith complained of the impropriety of the preſent converſation tending to inflame the minds of the people, by furniſhing matter for the News-papers; wiſhed it had been avoided, as the Gentleman had no propoſition to offer, and then juſtifying the meaſures already taken by Adminiſtration. He obſerved in reply to Mr. Burke, that Gen. Gage had been ſent to Boſton for three very good purpoſes; firſt, to protect the Magiſtrates; ſecondly, to protect the property of the Merchants, which had been groſly violated; thirdly, to enforce the execution of the Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, which points he had in a great meaſure accompliſhed; and he added, that ſuch ſteps would not have been neceſſary if the Declaratory Bill repealing the Stamp Act had never been brought into that Houſe. Mr. Burke retorted, that if the Declaratory Act was the accurſed thing that had cauſed all the miſchief, they had nothing to do but to toſs it overboard. For his part, he was ready to ſacrifice every thing for peace with America; but he ſtill was of opinion Gen. Gage and his Troops had no buſineſs at Boſton: That the Magiſtrates of Boſton were ſaid to be in an aſylum; he had heard of aſylums for thieves, but never of aſylums for Magiſtrates; nor could he conceive how they could be ſaid to be protected, while they could not officiate, but were only in an aſylum: That the Troops had been ſent to protect the commerce of the Merchants after all trade was at an end; and that as to the execution of the Acts of Parliament, General Gage could not be ſaid to have enforced them, ſince the Americans had not yet ſubmitted to them. His ſevere ſarcaſms on the Miniſtry were more proper for the ears of the Members than the Public. A very candid, ſhort ſpeech from Mr. Cornwall cloſed the converſation, and the Houſe agreed with the Committee.

We are informed that the principal trading and manufacturing towns in England intend ſhortly to petition Parliament to repeal the late Laws made againſt the Americans, as the only means they think of conciliating their affections and reſtoring their trade and manufactures, which have been on the declenſion for ſome time paſt.

Orders are given for money to be iſſued from the Treaſury, for payment of the Government account on the American Civil Liſt.

Dec. 22. Three expreſſes have arrived within theſe few days from the continent, and our Ambaſſador at the Court of France; their contents have engaged the utmoſt attention of the Premier.

Two large ſhips laden with arms, &c. are ſaid to have ſailed from France for America, in conſequence of which orders are ſaid to have been given for two ſloops of war to go in queſt of them.

Dec. 24. Government received ſome important diſpatches from Boſton on Sunday night laſt, which are kept ſecret.

The unanimity of the American Congreſs; the moderation of their demands, and the firmneſs of their reſolves, have confounded the Miniſtry, and ſtruck their advocates dumb. The Bernard's, Hutchinſon's, Kilby's, Mauduit's, who have been conſtantly repreſenting the oppoſition in America as a contemptible faction, aiming at a diſſolution of all dependance on this country, and the deſtruction of the acts of trade and navigation, are now diſcovered to be falſe and malicious incendiaries.

It ſeems to be the opinion of all true lovers of their country, that nothing will heal the unhappy diviſions between this country and America, but calling forth Lord Chatham and his friends, who having equally the confidence of both countries, are moſt likely to reconcile them.

Dec. 26. The reſolutions of the Americans, relative to their exporting nothing from thence to England, will affect government more than may be generally imagined. Even in the article of tobacco they will ſuſtain vaſt loſs; for the duty on that commodity only for the preſent year, it ſeems, amounts to upwards of 220,000l.

It is ſaid that a plan is now agitating in the cabinet, to conciliate matters between the Mother country and the Americans, by repealing the diſagreeable acts, and admitting them to be repreſented by eighty members in the Houſe of Commons.

We hear there are letters in town from New-York, complaining much of the reſolution of the Grand Congreſs, as having deſtroyed the trade of their province, at a time when their neighbours the New-Englanders were doubly ſtocked with European goods.

The Victorioſo, a Spaniſh man of war of 74 guns, is foundered off the Land's End, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

Dec. 28. A Privy Council is ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, ſaid to be on American affairs.

Some buſineſs of great conſequence is on the carpet, as not an evening paſſes, but a Cabinet Council is held at the houſe of ſome of the members of the Cabinet.

It continues to be rumoured, that a change in the Miniſtry will take place in a ſhort time, but that it will only be a change of ſome few men.

Mr. Burke, the other night, in debate, enumerating ſeveral inſtances in which the Miniſter and his friends had profited by the advice and admonitions of their opponents, made the following obſervations:—There is a Gentleman, whom I do not ſee in the Houſe at preſent, whoſe perſon or principles, or ſomething elſe, happened to be extremely offenſive to the Gentlemen on the other ſide of the way. They reſolved that he ſhould not ſit here, and accordingly baniſhed him from their Society. A certain factious, diſcontented, troubleſome ſort of folks, of which I had the misfortune to be one, were of a contrary opinion. This was imputed to the worſt motives, and was branded with a general charge of Sedition, if not Diſloyalty. So it continued for almoſt ſeven years. Now how does this matter turn out at laſt?—It turns out at laſt, that we have neither been factious, ſeditious nor diſloyal; that we have neither been Changelings nor Madmen; for this very Gentleman, who it was treaſon almoſt to aſſert that he had a right to his ſeat, now enjoys it quietly, not only with the conſent, but with the approbation of a decided majority of the very perſons who condemned, without mercy and without meaſure, every man who dared to maintain the opinions they now profeſſedly do; ſo that, on the whole, I ſhall begin to entertain a better opinion of the Gentlemen at this ſide of the Houſe, ſince we have ſo ſtrong a teſtimony given to our wiſdom, by the Great Man who conducts the affairs of this country.

An Evening paper ſays, that an expreſs arrived yeſterday from Spain, with an account that the King of Spain has retired from the Sovereignty, and that the Prince of Auſturias has aſſumed the reins of government.

Dec. 30. *The Office of Secretary of State for the Plantations, it is affirmed, will be aboliſhed, and the affairs of Trade and the Colonies to be regulated upon an entire new plan.*

The Amherſt, Pearſon, from North-Carolina for London, after being out in very bad weather, is put into Penzance, in Cornwall, by contrary winds.

There have been ſeveral conferences lately among the leading men in the law department, which is ſuppoſed to have given riſe to the report of the Chancellor retiring, which is totally void of foundation.

Dec. 31. The petition from the American Congreſs to the King, has been preſented to his Majeſty by Lord Dartmouth.

The above petition is to be laid before the two Houſes of Parliament at their next meeting.

A correſpondent obſerves, that upon the whole queſtion of taxation, it ſeems moſt manifeſt, that it is the antient undoubted right of Engliſh ſubjects, being freemen or freeholders, to give their property by their own conſent only, ſignified by themſelves or their repreſentatives; that the mere right of giving money, the right of making laws, are, and ever were, ſeparate and diſtinct; the one reſiding in the repreſentative, the other in the legiſlative body; that the Houſe of Commons claim and exerciſe the ſole and incommunicable right of granting the money of the people, becauſe their Houſe only repreſents the people; that the Houſe of Commons ought not to claim or exerciſe ſuch a right over the people of America, becauſe their Houſe does not repreſent them; that to levy taxes on the people of America, by the authority of the Britiſh Parliament, in which they are not repreſented, is unconſtitutional, deprives them of the rights of Engliſhmen, and reduces them to a ſtate of abſolute ſlavery.

The groſs abuſe of America, and impoſitions on the

public by the partizans of arbitrary government, it is expected, will soon be brought home to the hirers and the hired.

Private letters from Paris say, that the French have had so great a demand for teas and other goods in America, that they intend to send out four more ships this year than they have done for some years past, viz. two to China and two to Bengal.

The case of Dyer, the Bostonian, who, upon a frivolous pretence of seducing one of General Gage's soldiers, was seized at Boston, and sent in irons to London, is truly alarming. Lord North examines him, and finds nothing criminal in the accused, and dismisses him. The poor wretch was reduced to beg relief of the Sheriffs of London, who generously paid his passage home. This man suffered in consequence of a law which originated in the reign of that abominable tyrant, Henry the Eighth. It is not possible that the Bostonians could ever so offend against the mother country, as to deserve the horrible punishment of being tried in London for a crime supposed to be committed in America. In short, by a parity of reason, a man who is charged with a crime supposed to be done in Middlesex, may, with equal justice, be sent to Boston, to be tried by the military law established there under the King's commanding Officer General Gage.

The affair of the transit duties, it is reported, is at length amicably adjusted between the Courts of London and Berlin; but whether it proceeded from the determined spirit of the former, or the fears of the latter, from some measures proposed in the Russia councils, is not yet known.

By letters from Lisbon we learn, that his Portuguese Majesty has ordered the duty on leaf tobacco from America to be taken off; an exemption which occasions some speculations, as at a time that every possible obstruction is thrown in the way of the British commerce, the greatest encouragement is given to that of the colonies.

The postscript of a letter from Gibraltar says, "Our Consul is arrived here after being pursued by the Moors, who wanted to detain him, upon account of some misunderstanding between him and the Emperor, by whom he is said to have been shamefully treated."

It is said that orders are given for several frigates to be fitted out immediately to sail for America, to be stationed there, in order to cruize along the coasts, to prevent any ammunition or arms being sent to the Americans by any foreign power.

Jan. 3. Orders are sent to Ireland to take up 2000 tons of shipping in government service.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, Dec. 27.

"A war on the continent is, according to the present circumstances, almost unavoidable; to which end the continental Princes actually have 1,625,000 of the best disciplined troops in readiness; but it is certain that Great-Britain will not be in the least concerned in it; for we are informed from undoubted authority, that a new alliance has been treated on between Great-Britain, France and Spain, and which was the real cause of Lord M———'s trip to Paris. Of this treaty the French boast, and say it was bought at a *prix d' or*; the reason of which they pretend is the affairs of America, which never could have come to a serious consideration of the Court of G——— B———n, without previously obtaining the pacific determinations of France and Spain. It is further said, that the said treaty was finished under the guarantee of Prussia and Sardinia, and which was the cause of changing Ambassadors between the two latter Courts."

Extract of a Letter from the Vistula, Dec 15.

"The city of Dantzic is still blocked up by the Prussian troops. They are raising at Marienburgh, for the service of the King, one battalion of grenadiers, one regiment of hussars, and two pulks of Uhlans. Two thousand workmen are employed, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, in forming lines and erecting fortifications along the frontiers of Samogitia. There is a number of engineers, &c. at Memel, which seems as if they would fortify that place."

Certain advice is received, that the French King, since the beginning of last month, has raised twenty millions of livres, at eight per cent.

Jan. 4. *It has been intimated to some considerable Merchants, that the Ministry will be ready to meet any conciliatory measures that may be proposed with respect to America; and it is wished by many that the meeting of the American Merchants this day may be productive of some scheme that may bring about matters before they are carried to too great lengths.*

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec 20.

"*The popularity of the King seems already on the decline. The Parliament have already begun to remonstrate against some of the small taxes lately imposed by their Sovereign. One paragraph of their Remonstrance is, I think, well worth communicating, and is as follows:* "*None of us, Sire, are ignorant of the charges which your affairs subject you to, and in that respect are sensible what the utmost of our duty requires from us; our lives and fortunes are ever at your service to their full extent: It is not the taxes themselves which alarm us, but we are alarmed to the highest degree at the nature of them, their continuance, &c. the consequences of which seem to be of a very ominous aspect.*"

The conversation of the Merchants on 'Change on Wednesday last, was such as contradicted the news lately received from America, of affairs being desperate; for private letters were produced, which affirmed that every thing was in a proper channel to bring about an accommodation, which was soon expected.

It has been calculated that Great-Britain sustains a loss of upwards of one thousand pounds per day, exclusive of Government duties, while this nation continues at variance with her American Colonies.

Her Majesty has ordered 500l. to be distributed among poor objects, in the Cities of London and Westminster.

Jan. 5. Yesterday, in pursuance of an advertisement for a meeting of the Merchants and others concerned in the North-American trade, there was a very numerous and respectable meeting at the King's arms tavern in Cornhill, of the most eminent Merchants and Traders of this city, to consider of a petition to Parliament on the present alarming situation of affairs with respect to America; the total stoppage of all commerce to those parts; and the present decline of the trade and manufactures in this kingdom: A motion was made by Mr. Alderman Hayley, and seconded, that Thomas Lane, Esq; an eminent North-American Merchant, be placed in the chair; which was carried unanimously. After the Chairman had informed the company of the intent of the meeting, Mr. Barclay moved, that an address be prepared and presented immediately to Parliament, and a Committee appointed to draw up the same.—A more respectable meeting was scarcely ever known in the city of London, and every motion carried unanimously, except one gentleman well known in the room, who observed that there was no need of petitioning at present till they had information what the Parliament would do after they had taken into consideration the petition from the Congress of America to his Majesty; which petition his Majesty had promised to lay before the House the earliest opportunity, and that it would then be a proper time for the Merchants to meet and to take the matter into consideration; but this appearing as a Ministerial manœuvre, it was absolutely and unanimously rejected.

Lieutenant Dundas is arrived express from General Gage, on board the St. Lawrence armed schooner.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Spanish frigate had been taken in the Mediterranean by four Moorish cruizers, who butchered two thirds of the crew in cold blood.

We are informed that circular letters have been sent to all the Members now at their respective country-seats, to require their early attendance in Parliament on the meeting after the recess, for the further dispatch of business, as some affairs of importance are to be taken into immediate consideration.

We have the pleasure to hear, that repealing the American acts is a measure determined on in the Cabinet.

Yesterday morning several chests of ordnance stores were shipped in the river for North-America.

The Thane, we hear, has consulted his Physicians, with regard to his health, which has lately been wonderfully declining. The Physician, like an able practitioner, advises this Thaneship to go abroad, where he could breathe much freer than in England; the air of which is much clouded and hurtful to some constitutions.

A Great Personage is said to have inspected all the papers which have been received relating to the unhappy transactions at Boston, and that he has been pleased to make memorandums on the most remarkable passages they contain.

Advice is received from the Hague that the States have ordered a powerful fleet of men of war to be fitted out immediately to sail for the Mediterranean, where they are to be stationed, in order to protect their trading ships from being plundered by the Moors; and it is strongly suspected that they are to assist the Spaniards in subduing the Barbarians, and driving them out of the seas.

Jan. 9. Lord North has publicly declared, that so far from the meetings of the American and West-India Merchants being disagreeable to him, he, on the contrary, wishes for nothing more than as much information as possible on the American business to be laid before Parliament as speedily as possible.

A report prevails at the Hague, that the misunderstanding between Great-Britain and the States-General is likely to become more serious than at first suspected. On the part of England, Sir Joseph Yorke has presented a Memorial, relative to the part some Dutch Merchants have adopted, in furnishing the Americans with several articles of commerce; and Count Welderen is said to have lately received new instructions, relative to the representation of the affair on behalf of the States-General.

It is reported that two Noblemen of distinguished abilities will speedily embark for America, by commission, in order to enquire into the grievances complained of, and on other matters of consequence.

Positive orders, we hear, have lately been transmitted to the Commanders of the several men of war on the North-American station, to be extremely vigilant in their duty against smugglers, and to seize all such goods and merchandize, which, by the laws of trade, ought to be exported directly from Great-Britain to the Colonies.

They write from Stockholm, that the King has lately concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Russian Court, by virtue of which all the old treaties which formerly subsisted between the two powers are confirmed.

By a private letter from Senegal we are informed, that the French have at present five men of war cruizing on the coast of Guinea, and that several of their merchant ships are fitted up more like privateers than ordinary traders.

King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, Jan. 4, 1775.

At a meeting of the Merchants and others concerned in the American Commerce, held here this day,

THOMAS LANE, Esq; was called to the Chair.

It was unanimously Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the alarming state of the trade to North-America makes it expedient to petition Parliament for redress."

It was also Resolved, "That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Petition to the House of Commons, and lay the same before a general meeting, to be held at this place this day se'ennight.

It was also Resolved, "That the Committee consist of the following Gentlemen:

For New-England, Mr. Lane, Mr. Champion, Mr. Bromfield. *For New-York*, Mr. Pigou, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Sergeant. *For Pennsylvania*, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mildred, Mr. Neate. *For Maryland*, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Molleson, Mr. Campbell. *For Virginia*, Mr. Norton, Mr. Gist, Mr. Athawes. *For North-Carolina*, Mr. Bridgen, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wooldridge. *For South-Carolina*, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Nutt, and Mr. Rolleston.

To the above Gentlemen were added, Mr. Lee, Mr. Baker.

It was also Resolved, "That the Committee de desired to entitle the Petition,

"A Petition of the Merchants, Traders, and others, concerned in the North American Commerce."

It was also Resolved, "That the Minutes of this Meeting be inserted in the public Morning and Evening Papers, signed by the Chairman."

It was also Resolved, "That this Meeting be adjourned to Wednesday next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at this House, then to receive the Report of the Committee."

THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 3, 1775.

At a general meeting of the West-India Merchants, the Chairman produced a letter which he received, signed by several Gentlemen of the West-India Islands, of which the following is a copy:

SIR, *London, Jan.* 1, 1775.

"The very alarming situation in which the West-India Islands are placed by the late American Proceedings, induces us to apply to you, as Chairman of the Society of West-India Merchants, to request that they will not come to any Resolution, as a separate body, at their next Meeting, but that they will join with us in calling a General Meeting of the whole Body of Planters, and West-India Merchants, to deliberate on the steps necessary to be taken by us jointly on the present important Crisis."

Signed, John Pennant, Charles Spooner, Thomas Storer, Peeke Fuller, Samuel Vaughan, George Chandler, Michael M'Nemara, John Trent, B. Edwards, Montague James, Samuel Torr. James, Nath. Phillips, John Davis, Charles Fuller, Rose Fuller, Flo. Vassell, John Ellis, J. Kennion, Neill Malcolm, Philip Gibbes, Thomas Walker, William Gunthorpe.

To Beeston Long, Esq; Chairman of the Society of West-India Merchants, at the London Tavern.

In consequence of which, it was resolved, That this Society do very chearfully concur in opinion with the Gentlemen Planters, that we ought not to come to any Resolution as a separate Body at this Meeting; and do also readily join in calling a General Meeting of the whole Body of Planters and West-India Merchants.

And having been informed that the 18th of the present Month is a Day recommended by the Subscribers to the above Letter, as proper for such Meeting, it is further resolved, That immediate Notice be given in the public Papers, that such General Meeting be called and held on the Day aforesaid, at the Hour of Twelve, at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, then and there to deliberate on the Measures necessary to be taken for the Preservation of the general Interest of the West-India Islands, in the present important Crisis.

JAMES ALLEN, Secretary.

Jan. 14. *The substance of the Petition transmitted from the American Congress to a Great Personage is, 1st, acknowledging in the most dutiful and respectful terms their allegiance, &c. 2d, that they might be left to the entire provision of their internal policy, such as the appointment of their officers, the making their own laws, and imposing their own duties, &c. 3d, that in lieu of this they are willing, in time of war, to supply his Majesty with men, money, and what other assessments a British Parliament might think necessary for the general defence of the empire. There are said to be a few other conciliating articles of less consequence.*

It was stated in the body of the petition to be presented to the Hon. the House of Commons by the Merchants, &c. trading to North-America, as read at the King's arms on Wednesday last, that the balance due from America at present to this kingdom was little short of 200,000 *l.*

King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, Jan. 11.

At a very numerous Meeting of Merchants, Traders, and others concerned in the American Commerce, agreeable to adjournment. THO. LANE, Esq; in the Chair.

The Committee informed the Meeting, that they had prepared the petition proposed at their last Meeting.

Moved that the said petition be read. It was read accordingly.

Resolved unanimously, That the petition now presented and read is approved of by this Meeting.

Resolved unanimously, That the above-mentioned petition be fairly engrossed, under the inspection of the same Committee that prepared it, with the addition of Mr. Strettell, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hunter, for the province of Quebec: And that the said Committee be desired to attend the signing and presenting of the same to the House of Commons, and to prepare and digest such evidence as may be necessary for proving the allegations of the said petition, and for supporting the same.

Resolved unanimously, That the Committee be desired to call another Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and others concerned in the Ammerican commerce (as soon as they know the fate of the petition in the House of Commons) in order that the Public may be properly informed thereof.

Resolved unanimously, that the minutes of this meeting be fairly transcribed and inserted in the public morning and evening papers, signed by the Chairman.

(COPY) THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Jan. 11.

"This day the Society of Merchant Adventurers held a hall, to consider of a petition to Parliament respecting American affairs; the heads of a very unexceptionable commercial petition were read; and another hall is to be held on Monday, to determine on the question. "A meeting of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Tradesmen, is to be held at Guild-Hall on Friday next, at eleven o'clock, on the same business."

A letter from Capt. Boyd, of the Swift, arrived at Lisbon, Dec. 27, says, "I take the opportunity of a vessel passing for London, to advise you of my safe arrival from Terceira, being the only vessel that escaped out of five sail, all loaded."

At a meeting of the North-American Merchants, on Wednesday last at the King's Arms Tavern, the business of the meeting was opened about eleven o'clock, by reading the petition, the substance of which was as follows.

"First stating to the House the several particulars of the extensive trade carried on between this country and America, as it respected the barter of commodities—the ballance of cash, as well as the negociation of exchange in several parts of Europe;—it next stated how this very extensive trade was hurt by the several revenue bills affecting North-America, passed since the repeal of the stamp act to the year 1773. It then concluded, praying redress in these particulars, as well as in the operation of all other acts which may affect the general trade carried on between this country and North-America." The whole was couched in decent, manly terms; and in point of style, good sense and precision, shewed the Committee appointed for drawing it up, every way equal to the great trust delegated to them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England, dated January 1, 1775.

"I have had the Honour of being sent for by some of the first People in Administration, who, to do them justice, seem now disposed rather to heal the Wound than to keep it open. They only wish that some Line could be drawn, to satisfy the Minds of the People of this Country, who seem indisposed to make too *great submissions* to the Colonists, whom they consider as their Children."

A Letter from Bristol, dated Jan. 5, says, "As we have no present Prospect of Matters being settled, so as to admit of our shipping any Goods this Spring to America, we intend to ballast the Ship, and expect to send her away in about 14 Days."

Another Letter, of the 11th, mentions, that Petitions to be presented to Parliament were drawing up in most Places; that it was intended to form them in a decent moderate Style; and that their Contents would be chiefly on Mercantile Affairs.

ARRIVALS.

From Virginia. The Cæsar, Wood, at Bristol; Vigilant, Williamson, and Duke of York, Ben, at Whitehaven; Mary and Jane, Chapman, and Gale, Jefferson, at Deal; Greenwood, Reed, and Sparling, Priestman, at Liverpool; and the Black Prince, Patterson, at Dover.

From Maryland. The Neptune, Hudson, at Whitehaven; Restoration, Crawford, at Bristol; Camden, Richardson, and Brothers, Creamer, at Deal; and the Choptank Frigate, Coward, at Plymouth.

From New-York, The Rosamond, Miller, at Portsmouth; John and Jane, Chapman, at Deal; Havanna, Hamilton, and Jenny, Jones, at Bristol.

From Philadelphia. The Ann, Fortin, Sally, Russell, and Amelia, Simond, at Bristol; Britannia, Ayres, at Deal; and Lydia, Dean, at Liverpool; Dickenson, Jackson, Ann, Chatham, and Sophia, Williams, at Cadiz; and the Liberty, Thompson, at Gibraltar.

March 15, 1775. NUMB. 2412.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, hath for ſale,

A FEW dry GOODS, conſiſting of yard wide hair cloths, fit for houſe entries and malſters uſe, Engliſh bed ticking, white and brown Ruſſia drilling, fine white Ruſſia ſheeting, cotton checks and ſtripes, printed calicoes and cottons, among which are beautiful two red bed furniture, black paduaſoy and mantuas of good colours, ſilk handkerchiefs, calimancoes, dorſetteens, fine long broad and clear lawns, long broad lawns, red and blue printed handkerchiefs, Leghorn hats, wool cards, braſs candleſticks, japanned quart tin mugs, bar lead, Engliſh quills, and letter paper, &c.

Alſo a few hogſheads and quarter caſks of Madeira wine, Jamaica ſpirits, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, pepper, alſpice, cloves and mace, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, allom, new chocolate, and old coffee, &c. &c. 4 W.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1775.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of CHRISTIANA DAVIS, deceaſed, will be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Monday, the 20th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at her late dwelling-houſe, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

ALL the houſhold and kitchen furniture, conſiſting of feather beds, bedding and bedſteads, looking-glaſſes, chairs, tables, a deſk, pewter, copper, china and delf wares, landſcapes, ſome ſilver plate, gold rings, &c.

Likewiſe will be ſold at the London Coffee-houſe, the ſame evening, one two ſtory brick houſe with a kitchen, two wooden tenements, and a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, containing in front 45 feet, and in depth 78½ feet; alſo a groundrent of 45*s.* per annum, ariſing from a houſe and lot adjoining ſaid brick tenement; the whole ſubject to a groundrent of 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum; late the eſtate of ſaid Chriſtiana Davis.

BENJAMIN LOXLEY, and GEORGE SMITH, Executors.

N. B. The brick houſe is inſured.

ISAAC GRAY,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry-alley, hath for SALE,
Excellent Philadelphia bottled BEER & CYDER,
Carefully put up for either *foreign* or *domeſtic* uſe;
Where may alſo be had,

OLD Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe WINES, by the caſk or otherwiſe; Claret, Red Port, and Sack Wine, in bottles; Old Jamaica Spirit, Brandy, Geneva, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, Indigo, Spices, Corks, Alſpice, Snuff, Double and Single Glouceſter Cheeſe, Engliſh Beer, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar, by the barrel or gallon, &c. &c.------ALSO
An Aſſortment of GLASS WARE,
Made at KENSINGTON.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM MARTIN, UPHOLDER,
next door to the City Vendue-ſtore, in Front-ſtreet,

PART of his Stock and Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of 12 ſtuffed back and ſeat chairs, 3 ſofas and 3 eaſy chairs in canvas, 6 mahogany Gothic back chairs covered with horſe-hair and braſs nailed, one French elbow ditto, two four feet dining tables, a handſome Pembroke ditto, 6 neat mahogany chair-frames, a pair of handſome andirons, ſome trimmings, &c. &c. He returns his unfeigned thanks to his numerous employers; and as he intends leaving this city, begs leave to recommend CHARLES JEFFRYS, who continues in the houſe, as a perſon fit and capable to ſucceed him in his buſineſs, which, if approved of, will lay a further obligation on, Ladies and Gentlemen, your greatly obliged and humble ſervant,
WILLIAM MARTIN.

N. B. Said *Martin* requeſts thoſe who ſtand indebted to him to pay, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to ſend in their accounts. ¶

JOSEPH BROWNING,
TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from LONDON,

DESIRES to inform the Public, that he has taken the Houſe late John Marie's, in Gray's Alley, near Second-ſtreet; thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend on having their Orders carefully and punctually executed, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and flatters himſelf his Abilities will be found not inferior to any of the Trade. He will likewiſe undertake the Cleaning of Clothes, &c. ‖ 3 m.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
J. DOUGLASS M'DOUGALL,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, two doors below Second-ſtreet,

AN EARNEST ADDRESS to ſuch of the people called QUAKERS, as are ſincerely deſirous of ſupporting and maintaining the Chriſtian Teſtimony of their Anceſtors.---Occaſioned by a piece, intituled,

"The Teſtimony of the People called Quakers, given forth "by a Meeting of the Repreſentatives of ſaid People, in Penn-"ſylvania and New-Jerſey, held at Philadelphia the 24th Day of the Firſt Month, 1775."

Ezekiel viii. 15, 16. *Iſaiah* ix. 16. *Romans* xvi. 17, 18.

☞ The above Books may be had of *Benjamin January*, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, and oppoſite Mr. Redwood's ſtore; of Dr. *John Watſon*, in New-Caſtle; *James Adams*, Printer, and *James Williamſon*, Bookſeller, in Wilmington; *Samuel Loudoun*, Bookſeller, *William Green*, in New-York; and of *Francis Bailey*, Printer, in Lancaſter.

Lancaſter county, March 4, 1775.
To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having provided himſelf with a careful and well qualified aſſiſtant, has opened a ſchool in the neighbourhood of Cheſtnut Level, and propoſes to teach the *Latin* and *Greek languages* in as expeditious a manner as is conſiſtent with the greateſt accuracy. A due care ſhall alſo be taken, that the youth pronounce *our own language* with grace and propriety. And ſuch regard ſhall be had to *arithmetic* and *geography*, as their other ſtudies will admit. The ſituation is remarkably healthy, amidſt a ſober induſtrious people. Boarding can be had at the rate of Ten Pounds per annum, and the tuition at the uſual rate. Parents or others, who may ſend children here, may reſt aſſured that a ſtrict attention ſhall be paid to their *morals*, and every thing done that may merit the approbation and encouragement of the public. ‡ JAMES LATTA.

To be SOLD peremptorily, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th inſtant March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on and near the river Schuylkill, in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One lot, containing in front, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, Schuylkill, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, 148 feet, and extending in depth 198 feet.

One other lot, containing in front, on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill, Front-ſtreet, 224 feet, and extending in depth 198 feet;---this lot adjoins the above to the weſtward.

One other lot, containing in front, on the weſt ſide of the ſaid Front-ſtreet, 108 feet, and extending in depth 264 feet, to a ſtreet 50 feet wide, called Aſheton-ſtreet.

One other lot, containing in front, on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid Aſheton-ſtreet, 144 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, adjoining part of the laſt deſcribed lot to the ſouthward.

One other lot, containing in front, on the weſt ſide of the ſaid Aſheton-ſtreet, 72 feet, and extends to the Low Water Mark in Schuylkill, about 400 feet;---an excellent place for a landing.

The three laſt deſcribed lots lay between Race and Vine-ſtreets. The whole are beautifully ſituated, commanding an extenſive and very agreeable proſpect of the river Schuylkill.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or either of the above lots, before the day appointed for the public ſale, may treat with THOMAS ASHETON, or
¶ FRANCIS JEYES.

TO BE RENTED,

THE noted well accuſtomed MERCHANT-MILL on Little Brandywine, in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county; is in good order for merchant and country work, having two pair of ſtones, there is plenty of water the greateſt part of the year, is in the midſt of a fine wheat country, and within one mile and an half of Coneſtogoe road, where waggons are going down with wheat almoſt daily; has plenty of country griſts, and is ſituated in an extraordinary good part for that cuſtom; there is a ſtone houſe, 40 feet in front, and conveniently finiſhed off, alſo a barn, ſtables, and two good orchards; there is about 15 or 16 acres of meadow cleared, and upwards of 20 acres of fall grain may be put in the ground; all to be lett with the mill. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living at ſaid mill.
¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book-debt, are once more requeſted ſpeedily to diſcharge their reſpective balances, otherwiſe the Executors will be put to the diſagreeable neceſſity of employing an attorney, which they hope will be avoided, by a proper attention to this advertiſement. JOSEPH SWIFT, ANNA CARMICK, Execut.

N. B. The Executors have a two wheel CHAISE, with a fall down top, and a light CART, to diſpoſe of.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW SETTS of LELAND's HISTORY of IRELAND, neatly bound and lettered, printed under his own Direction. Alſo an Aſſortment of the beſt Iriſh Horſe-Whips. Enquire at the Bar of the Indian-King. ‖ 5 w.

Cape-May, February 28, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 8th inſtant, an apprentice, named *Benajah Hewit*, about nineteen years of age, Cape-May born, bred to plantation buſineſs, can write and cypher; took with him a brown homeſpun coat, lined with brown joans ſpinit, a yellow thick ſet ditto, with cuff ſleeves, and white worſted lining, three ſtriped under jackets, one kerſey jacket, two pair of kerſey trowſers, leather breeches, a caſtor hat and felt ditto, a pair of ſquare ſilver knee buckles, with ſilver anchors and tongues, &c. It is likely he went to ------ Arents, in Cohanſey, who married his ſiſter, and we hear he ſaid he intended to go to Philadelphia to meet one Farrier, a Pilot, who had promiſed him aſſiſtance; if he does he will probably call at John M'Cormick's, and company with the pilots and oyſtermen. All maſters of veſſels, ſhallopmen and others, are deſired not to aid him in his eſcape. Whoever apprehends the ſaid *Benajah Hewit*, and delivers him to me at Cape-May, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for ſecuring him in any priſon, and giving me notice, ſo that I have him again, to be paid by
¶ AARON LEAMING.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, a mouſe coloured HORSE, with a blaze down his face, and three white feet, between 14 and 15 hands high; and a MARE, of a darkiſh brown, with ſome white hairs about her rump and the root of her tail, a little hollow backed, about 14 hands high. Whoever ſecures the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Five Pounds reward for the thief only, and for ſecuring the horſe and mare, and ſending word to the ſubſcribers, that they may have them again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by DAVID ADAMS, and JAMES STRETCH. ¶

WHEREAS PAUL HENDRICKS, ſenior, of the townſhip of Towamenſing, in the county of Philadelphia, who died the latter end of February laſt paſt, hath left in his laſt will and teſtament a legacy to his eldeſt ſon WILLIAM HENDRICKS, who left him about 18 years ago, and hath not heard of him ſince; if therefore the ſaid William Hendricks is yet alive, and hears of this advertiſement, and will apply to the ſubſcribers hereof, within one whole year from the deceaſe of the ſaid Paul Hendricks, ſhall be entitled to and receive his legacy, otherwiſe he will be excluded thereof, agreeable to the ſaid will. JOHN HENDRICKS, and PAUL HENDRICKS, Executors. *March* 10, 1775. ¶

Concord Townſhip, Cheſter County, March 12, 1775.

WHEREAS, in the night of the 11*th inſtant, the ſubſcriber's ſhop was broke open, and the following articles were ſtolen, viz. a new ſaddle, with a hogſkin ſeat, green ſaddle-cloth, with a yellow binding, and a double rein curb bridle, of black leather, the front whereof is alſo black leather, cut in diamonds, lined with white calf-ſkin, and ſtitched with white thread, no throat-ſtrap. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, in any goal in this province, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his goods again, ſhall have a reward of Three Pounds, or Fifteen Shillings for the goods only, paid by* JOHN PALMER. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN, a Silver WATCH, belonging to MICHAEL KETTS, the Maker's Name *William Moore, London*, No. 20709. Whoever will bring it to JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker, in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward. ¶

DOCTOR LUDWIG,
Lately arrived from GERMANY,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, That, having ſtudied Phyſic and Surgery, in all the branches thereof, at the moſt renowned Univerſities in Germany, and practiſed the ſame in the beſt Hoſpitals an Infirmaries, as well as in the Army, he undertakes (with the bleſſing of God) to cure moſt internal and external diſeaſes and ailments, viz. malignant, intermitting and nervous fevers, the fever and ague, diſeaſes of the breaſt and lungs, pleuriſy and jaundice, all ſorts of diſeaſes in women and children; the rheumatiſm and rheumatic pains, hemorrhoidal caſes, tooth-ach and ailments of the teeth; diſorders of the eyes; ſore throats, and any diſorders of the throat; venereal diſeaſes, and ſome maladies that are generally deemed incurable, as the apoplexy, palſy, dropſy, cancerous ulcers, if the patient is not too far gone; all wounds, broken or diſlocated limbs, and many other accidents. He likewiſe inoculates for the ſmall-pox; and has for ſale an excellent medicine, as well for curing the diſtemper as to prepare thoſe who are averſe to inoculation, to have them eaſy. He will make it his ſtudy to furniſh all thoſe with good medicines, that will favour him with their cuſtom. He lives at Mrs. Lehman's, relict of Mr. Chriſtian Lehman, late Notary Public of this city, deceaſed, next door to the north-weſt corner of Race and Third-ſtreets. ¶

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of ROBERT *and* HENRY MAGILL, *of Warwick townſhip, in Bucks county, has been expired ſome time, all perſons indebted to them, either by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to come and pay off their reſpective debts, without further notice, before the* 28*th of this inſtant March, to enable them to ſettle their accounts.*

On the aforeſaid day will be ſold by public vendue, a Plantation, containing about 100 *acres of good land,* 60 *acres cleared,* 6 *whereof is meadow, the reſt good woodland, and well timbered; on the premiſes are a good ſtone houſe, log kitchen, barn and ſtable, a young bearing orchard, and a well of water at the door, the whole in good repair; the ſituation is pleaſant and public, being the corner of two great roads, one leading from Philadelphia to Eaſton, the other from Coryell's Ferry to the Swedes Ford, and is very ſuitable for either ſhop-keeper or tradeſman, as there has been a ſtore kept there for many years. It may be ſold together or in three ſeparate lots, on one of which is a log houſe and blackſmith's ſhop; the title indiſputable. At the ſame time will be ſold an aſſortment of* SHOP GOODS, *alſo horſes, cows, &c. a waggon, gears and other implements of huſbandry, with a variety of houſhold goods, too tedious to inſert. The conditions of ſale will be made known on ſaid day, and attendance given by* ROBERT *and* HENRY MAGILL.

N. B. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue till all is ſold. ¶

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, by the Subſcriber, upon Thurſday, the 30th day of March inſtant, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THE houſe and lot of land where he formerly lived, in the townſhip of Upper-Dublin, in the county of Philadelphia; with one other meſſuage and lot of land adjoining thereto; and alſo one other lot of meadow ground, near unto the ſaid two lots, and containing in the whole near 20 acres. There are on the firſt abovementioned lot, a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, compleatly finiſhed, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole; alſo an additional ſtone building, of one ſtory high, comprehending a kitchen, and ſtove-room, making in the whole 65 feet front; a ſtone ſtable, of 30 feet in length and a ſtory and an half in height; alſo a frame ſhed, of 32 feet in length, and a large paled garden; alſo a well of good water, which never fails in the drieſt ſeaſons, conveniently ſituated, and a pump therein, and other conveniencies and neceſſary buildings and improvements, ſuitable for a tavern or ſtore, and hath been occupied, and well accuſtomed as a tavern, divers years paſt, and is now in the tenure of Edward Wells, and known by the Sign of William Pitt. And on the ſecond abovementioned lot, there is erected a ſtone meſſuage, of 26 feet front, and one ſtory high, with a cellar under the whole, and having alſo a well of good water, and an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, divers of which are grafted fruit, of the beſt kind: The ſaid three lots will be ſold together. In reſpect of ſituation and pleaſantneſs nothing need be ſaid by way of recommendation, the ſituation alone being ſufficient; it being on a commanding eminence, and at the interſection of two very public roads, viz. the one leading from Philadelphia through Germantown to Bethlehem, Eaſton, and parts adjacent, and only 16 miles from the former place; and the other, after in ſundry branches, paſſing over divers ferries on Delaware river, and uniting near the premiſes, thence extendeth to the Swedes Ford, on Schuylkill, and from thence to Lancaſter, &c. The ſale to begin at 12 o' clock on the ſaid day, on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by
¶ ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Surveyor.

N. B. If the ſaid houſes and lots are not ſold on the day aforeſaid, they are to be again leaſed, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of patent land, containing 202 acres, with the uſual allowance, about one half of ſaid land is cleared, the remainder good thriving timber, there is about 15 acres of meadow made and moſtly well watered, and as much more may be made; alſo a good log dwelling-houſe and barn, and a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a good ſpring; alſo a young bearing orchard; the whole in pretty good repair, well watered, and pleaſantly ſituated. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. THOMAS PLUMMER. ¶

NOtice is hereby given that all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of PHILIP SCULL, late of Great Egg-Harbour, in the county of Glouceſter, deceaſed, are deſired to pay without further notice; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, by the firſt of May next, that they may be ſettled and paid, by
March 6, 1775. RICHARD SOMERS, Executor.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the JANUARY PACKET, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

WARSAW, December 7.

LETTERS from Cracow mention, that a large body of Pruſſian troops, with artillery, are in the environs of that place. Thoſe from Lemberg mention, that a great number of the inhabitants of the provinces ceded to the Court of Vienna have left their habitations, not being able to bear the new taxes laid upon them.

Hamburgh, Dec. 16. A private letter from Munich mentions, that a Courier from Rome brought an account, that Cardinal Anthony Eugenius Viſconti, formerly Nuncio at the Court of Vienna, is elected Pope, and that he propoſed keeping the name of Eugenius.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 2. The provinces where the rebellion reigned are ſo laid waſte and ruined, that a general famine prevails; in conſequence of which, the Government has found it neceſſary to ſend corn and flour from their magazines at Moſcow and other places to thoſe parts; but as theſe ſupplies cannot laſt long, they are contracting with ſome Merchants to furniſh the Inhabitants of Niſckney, Novogorod, Caſan, Orenburg, and other parts, with corn and flour; and to facilitate their ſo doing, it is imagined the exportation of corn will be forbidden both here and at Archangel.

Hague, Dec. 23. Orders are given to fit out ſix more frigates as ſoon as poſſible, to cruize in the Mediterranean; and it is aſſured, that this Republic will make it a common cauſe with Spain, to chaſtiſe the inſolence of the King of Morocco.

They write from Cadiz, that four regiments of Spaniſh troops are expected there to embark on board ſome men of war going to Africa, in order to attempt ſomething againſt the Moors, who it is ſaid have blockaded up Ceuta with 50,000 men.

From the Danube, Dec. 14. Some important news is expected to be made public ſoon, as there are actually ſome very intereſting affairs on the carpet in many Courts, and the tranquility of Germany ſeems to be in ſome danger.

Paris, Dec. 23. The Archbiſhop of Paris having received orders to be at Verſailles on Sunday, regarding the refuſal of the Sacrament at St. Severin, his Majeſty ſpoke to him in the following terms, in preſence of the firſt Preſident of the Parliament of Paris: "The King, my grandfather, exiled you ſeveral times for the troubles you occaſioned in the State; I ſent for you to tell you, that if you relapſe, I ſhall not exile you, but give you over to the rigour of the law."

LONDON.

Dec. 27. The greateſt ſecrecy and ſilence is ordered to be kept on the affairs of America; and it is reported that ſome very diſagreeable advices have within theſe few days been received from Boſton, which have been managed with ſo much privacy, that few or none of the contents have tranſpired, even to the people in office.

Dec. 29. A Correſpondent ſays, "The hoſt of pitiful Scribblers who are retained in conſtant pay, for the purpoſe of miſrepreſenting and ſlandering the Americans, by confounding their moſt meritorious exertions in behalf of their conſtitutional rights, with the unjuſtifiable heats which their oppreſſions, and the repeated provocations they have received, have unhappily hurried them into, call loudly for the united deteſtation of every man who prefers the real proſperity of the Britannic empire to the intereſt of party, or views of the faction."

Dec. 31. The report of the King of Spain's reſigning the crown in favour of the Prince of Aſturias, the heir apparent, is not ſo very improbable as people may imagine; as his father acted preciſely in the ſame manner, by calling his eldeſt brother to govern, and on his deceaſe reſumed again the exerciſe of the kingly office.

Some differences reſpecting matters of trade, have lately happened between the Dutch and the Portugueſe, two of the latter of whoſe ſhips attempting to ſearch a veſſel belonging to the ſubjects of the States General, a running fight enſued, in which both the Dutch and Portugueſe had ſeveral men killed and wounded.

Private letters from Gibraltar mention, that the French Conſul at Algiers has been maſſacred.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, December 23.

"It is fact, that the Emperor is now very ſerious about erecting an Eaſt India Company at Oſtend. Subſcriptions are raiſing in almoſt every commercial town in Europe for that purpoſe, and ſeveral men of war are purchaſed from the Court of France for the uſe of that Company. This attempt of the Emperor portends a war between the maritime powers, and that France and Spain are willing to try once more to reduce the power of Great Britain and Holland; for, as long as the latter are in their preſent ſituation, they will never admit any foreign power or nation to trade to the Eaſt-Indies."

Extract of a Letter from Regenſburg, Dec. 14.

"The diſputes which within theſe twelve months have taken place between the Courts of Vienna and London are far from being ſettled. The reſcript which the Hanoverian Miniſter laid before an aſſembly of Miniſters Plenipotentiary here, on the 8th of October laſt (which now appears in public prints) is very ſpirited, and deſerves to be noticed. The contents are as follow: It is already known what paſſed between the Imperial Ambaſſador and the Miniſtry at London; the Court of Vienna has ſince that time been challenged ſeveral times to deliver a declaration in writing, but the refuſal ſhews ſufficiently that they are in want of ſufficient grounds to it. It is hoped that the Members of the Germanic empire took notice, and are convinced that the conduct of that Court is very unfriendly; and, on the contrary, will put great confidence in the patriotic principles of his Britannic Majeſty, who is willing to convince every one of it. Should the Court of Vienna continue to be of a different opinion, his Britannic Majeſty will then be obliged to take meaſures accordingly. He never will cede from his liberty of voting, nor give over the leaſt of his rights, and nothing will be able to carry him off from the leaſt thing concerning the intereſt of the empire, and of his own, or concerning his dignity."

Whiſpers at the weſt end of the town ſuggeſt, that there are very great diviſions in the Councils convened to determine upon what meaſures are beſt to be taken with the Americans; and every day plunges the Premier into freſh difficulties.

Jan. 5. It is ſaid that, in the courſe of the preſent Seſſions of Parliament, a petition will be preſented by a body of Scotch Merchants, for excluding the Dutch and other foreigners from fiſhing on the coaſts of Orkney or Shetland, or ſubjecting them to pay duty for each veſſel employed in the ſaid fiſheries.

Some papers belonging to Madam Barre have been lately diſcovered in an apartment at the Palace at Verſailles, which will certainly be the cauſe of her impriſonment for life. It is rather unfortunate that a diſcovery of this kind ſhould be made at a time when means were contriving for her enlargement.

One houſe in the city has ſuffered upwards of 12,000l. loſs in its trade ſince the reſolutions concerning the non-importation of goods took place in America; and we hear ſome others have ſuffered to a conſiderable amount.

Jan. 7. Lord Grantham is expected from Madrid ſhortly, and it is confidently reported, that no Ambaſſador will be appointed to ſucceed him till one be firſt ſent to the Britiſh court.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 30.

"They write from Lnbec, that the inhabitants are greatly alarmed, on acconnt of the King of Denmark's troops having taken poſſeſſion of the villages called the Holſtenois, part of which belong to that town, and the reſt to the chapter, under pretence that theſe villages were formerly part of the domains of the Dukes of Holſtein; and his Daniſh Majeſty being now Sovereign of that Duchy, they of courſe belong to him. His Daniſh Majeſty likewiſe claims a right to raiſe recruits in theſe villages, which the Magiſtrates and the Chapter ſtrenuouſly oppoſe, and have accordingly ſent expreſſes to Vienna to petition the Emperor for redreſs."

On Wedneſday night a Meſſenger was ſent from Lord Dartmouth's office, with diſpatches for Lord William Campbell, Governor of South-Carolina, to be forwarded by a packet boat, detained at Falmouth for that purpoſe

By a private letter from Leeds, read on Wedneſday laſt at the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, it appears, that in conſequence of the non-importation article entered into by the Americans, the manufacturers in that town, from a ſtate of eaſe and convenience, are reduced to the greateſt want, miſery and diſtreſs; and that two years revenue of the corporation would be inſufficient to repair the loſſes they have already ſuſtained.—And the writer concludes, that if ſome of the great men in power could but be eye-witneſſes of this ſcene, it could not fail of rouſing them to ſome ſpeedy means of redreſs."

On Saturday laſt died at his houſe in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Hon. Sir George Thomas, Bart. He was many years Governor of Antigua, and afterwards Governor General of the Leeward Iſlands, when on his retiring from his government, his Majeſty, in reward for his ſervices, called him to the degree of Baronettage. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon, now Sir William Thomas, of Titchfield-ſtreet.

Jan. 10. Laſt week her Majeſty received a very handſome preſent of ſable ſkins from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which are ſaid to be the grandeſt ever ſeen in England.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, dated Nov. 17.

"Since the Ruſſians have diſcharged the Albanians, the navigation among the Archipelagos becomes daily more and more dangerous; and thoſe ſeas now ſwarm with pirates, who attack all the veſſels they meet. The corſairs who are moſt to be feared are commanded by Manoli and Doli Conſtantine, both Dulcignotes: They have already taken three French ſhips, and maſſacred all the crews. Another veſſel, in endeavouring to avoid theſe villains, was wrecked on the coaſt of Caramania, where the inhabitants killed all but two of the men.

"The Court of France is reſolved to reinforce the ſquadron which it maintains in thoſe ſeas for the protection of its trade with two frigates; and the Captains of all the King's ſhips have orders to put all the pirates whom they take to the ſword. The Chevalier de Vintimille, who commands the Corvete la Sardine, has executed this order on one pirate which he took off Skiros, and cauſed all the crew, conſiſting of 60 men, to be drowned. The Porte has reſolved to aſſiſt France in extirpating theſe pirates, and to ſend out two Chebecs againſt them."

Jan. 12. By the laſt accounts from the Mediterranean we hear, that the trade carried on there is greatly interrupted by the ſwarms of Barbary corſairs which infeſt the coaſts of Spain and Italy.

The Charming Nancy, Daverſon, from Boſton, is arrived at Spithead, with an expreſs, in 24 days paſſage.

It is ſaid to be a fact, that the meaſures which are now obſerved towards the Americans will be maintained by the Miniſtry againſt all oppoſition.

The Adventure, Leybourne, from Maryland, after being arrived at Liverpool, was in a violent gale of wind driven from her anchors and caſt on ſhore. It is hoped, that if the weather proves moderate, both ſhip and cargoe will be ſaved.

Paul Whitehead's bequeſt of his heart to Lord Deſpencer (who was his patron, and under whom he enjoyed a place in the wardrobe of 300l. per annum) brings to remembrance ſomething as whimſically ſimilar in the will of King James II. who left his body to the Engliſh, his bowels to the Iriſh, and his heart to the Scotch.

A letter from Paris ſays, that the Marquis de Noailles is appointed Ambaſſador to England.

Jan. 14. Some freſh inſtructions have been lately ſent to the Governors of Gibraltar and Minorca, and the fleet on the Mediterranean ſtation will be reinforced with ſeveral ſhips early in the ſpring.

The following occurrence is ſaid to be authentic —A few weeks before Chriſtmas a Merchant near Broad-ſtreet went out of town with his family, intending to ſtay in the country two months, and for that reaſon ſent all his plate to the Bank, leaving only one maid ſervant in the houſe. When the family had been gone a month, the girl received a letter to get the plate from the Bank, and the houſe ready by a day appointed; the letter was carried to the Bank, and the Clerks delivered the plate; the evening ſpecified in the letter came, and nobody came to town, when the ſervant, alarmed to lie in the houſe (with ſuch a charge) alone, went to her maſter's butcher, and begged him to let one of the men alſo lie in the houſe with her, which he complied with, and alſo ſent a large dog, which they let looſe in the lower part. About two in the morning they were alarmed by the watch with thieves breaking in, but when they came down ſtairs how great was their ſurprize, to ſee the Merchant's own brother dead in the kitchen, torn to pieces by the dog.

It is ſaid that the late Lord Middleton has left not leſs than 400,000l. in caſh, and an eſtate of 20,000l. a year.

Extract of an authentic Letter from Carthagena, Dec. 15.

"By letters from Melille, of the 9th inſtant, we learn, that the King of Morocco appeared in perſon at the head of his army before that place on the 8th in the morning; that he immediately occupied the eminencies, and the day following began to throw ſome bombs into the town, but at ſo great a diſtance as to be of no effect.

"We know not yet the quantity or the calibre of his artillery, of which we have not hiterto ſeen any but eight or ten pieces of cannon, of about 6 or 8 pounders; and if he has not any larger for making this ſiege, he will probably fail in his enterprize."

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

IN *ASSEMBLY. Thurſday, March* 9.

The Anſwer of the Houſe to the Governor's Meſſage being tranſcribed, according to order, was ſigned by the Speaker, and follows in theſe Words, viz.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE are ſincerely obliged to your Honour for your Attention to the true Intereſts of the People over whom you preſide, at a Time when the Diſputes between Great-Britain and the American Colonies are drawing towards an alarming Criſis; and we agree with you, "that in all Caſes Wiſdom dictates the Uſe of ſuch Means as are moſt likely to attain the End propoſed."

We have, with deep Concern, beheld a Syſtem of Colony Adminiſtration purſued ſince the Year 1763, deſtructive to the Rights and Liberties of his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects in America, and have heretofore adopted ſuch Meaſures as we thought were moſt likely to reſtore that Affection and Harmony between the Parent State and the Colonies, which it is the true Intereſt of both Countries to cultivate and maintain, and which we moſt ſincerely wiſh to ſee reſtored.

We muſt inform your Honour, that a moſt humble, dutiful and affectionate Petition from the Delegates of all the Colonies from Nova Scotia to Georgia is now at the Foot of the Throne, and we truſt in the Paternal Affection and Juſtice of our moſt gracious Sovereign, that he will interpoſe for the Relief of his greatly diſtreſſed and ever faithful Subjects in America.

We aſſure your Honour, that this Houſe will always purſue ſuch Meaſures, as ſhall appear to them neceſſary, for ſecuring the Liberties of America, and eſtabliſhing Peace, Confidence and Harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,

March 9, 1775. EDWARD BIDDLE, *Speaker.*

SIR, London, December 24, 1774.

THIS is juſt to inform you, that having received the Petition of the General Congreſs to the King, we immediately communicated the ſame to Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American Department, as the regular official Method, and that by which only we could have Expectation of obtaining an Anſwer. His Lordſhip this Day informed us, that he had laid the ſame before the King, that His Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it very graciouſly, and to ſay it was of ſo great Importance, that He ſhould, as ſoon as they met, lay it before His two Houſes of Parliament. We can only add, that we are, with great Reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servants,

WILLIAM BOLLAN,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
ARTHUR LEE.

To the Hon. Speaker of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated January 4.

"The Petition of the Congreſs has been preſented to the King, and received with a better Grace than might have been expected. It was referred to the Conſideration of Parliament, which meets the 19th Inſtant; and it is reported that the Miniſtry incline to make ſome Conceſſions, but their real Intentions are kept very cloſe. A Meeting of the Merchants and others concerned in the American Trade was held this Day, when it was agreed to frame a Petition to be laid before the Houſe, and a Committee of twenty-three Perſons were appointed to that Service. It is to be confined to a Repreſentation of commercial Grievances, and will avoid entering into the political Grounds of Conteſt, a Plan which indeed ſeems beſt ſuited to the Idea of a mercantile Aſſembly."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, March 11.

Laſt Evening the January Mail arrived in 7 Weeks, and brings as much good News as we could expect by her—The King has received the Petition of the Congreſs, and is much pleaſed with it, thinks it polite and ſenſible, and intends to ſtrike out a Plan to unite all his People with his own Hand.

A few HINTS to the PUBLIC.

THE value of all eſtates in this country muſt and will depend on the number of its inhabitants. The inhabitants can increaſe only in two ways, viz. by natural generation, and the influx of foreigners. Both theſe modes of increaſing the inhabitants are to be encouraged by one plan of policy. Let the means of ſupporting families be rendered as various and as eaſy as poſſible, and the inhabitants will increaſe in proportion. That country which enjoys the moſt freedom, and ſupplies mankind with the means of ſubſiſtence on the eaſieſt terms, will increaſe its inhabitants the faſteſt. Pennſylvania affords a ſtiking inſtance of the truth of this aſſertion, but yet I think, with a little attention, it might be made more ſo.

If this city conſiſted of one half the inhabitants it now contains, property, both within its precincts and the country around, would decreaſe near an half in its value. On the other hand, if its inhabitants were double the preſent number, the value of property would be near one half greater than it is at preſent. The value of property in our back country will be nearly in proportion to the number of labouring people and farmers, which flow annually in to the province from foreign parts; and though this will increaſe the value of property in every other part of the country, yet the value of property in our cities, towns and boroughs, and the parts which have been long ſettled and are contiguous to them, muſt principally ariſe from the number of mechanics, manufacturers and merchants, which they contain. The number of theſe muſt wholly proceed from the encouragement they meet with. All ſorts of people who have hitherto come to ſettle in America, except manufacturers alone, have found their intereſt in it. Manufacturers have generally found it much to their diſadvantage; ſuch as ventured being either obliged to quit the country as ſoon as it was in their power, or to betake themſelves to agriculture. This being the caſe with manufacturers, almoſt an entire ſtop has been put to their ſettling among us. Thus a very large ſource of population has been entirely dried up, which otherwiſe would by this time have appeared of the utmoſt importance. This, in my opinion, is a capital error in American policy, and can only be accounted for from the inattentiveneſs of the people at large to their own intereſt, or the influence of one body of men, who may think it their intereſt to diſcourage home manufactures. For as the value of property muſt grow with the number of inhabitants, every way opened for the increaſe of theſe, muſt of neceſſity enhance the value of property.

As the principal or only ſource of increaſe by the influx of foreigners which has been hitherto ſtopped, and from which the country has reaped little or no advantage, is to be attributed to the want of having manufactories eſtabliſhed amongſt us; and as it can never be opened to any advantage until they are eſtabliſhed, is it not greatly the intereſt of the community at large, and particularly of thoſe whoſe property lies principally in lands or houſes in the city or country, to encourage the influx of foreigners as much as in their power; and as every ſort, except manufacturers, have pretty good encouragement already, is it not a matter worth the public attention to open a way for the encouraging of them, by eſtabliſhing manufactories amongſt us? The influx of foreigners muſt greatly increaſe, if proper attention be paid to this matter. It is in my opinion an object worthy the public's and patriot's attention. It is in vain to expect that private perſons will

riſque their all in the eſtabliſhing them. Any permanent encouragement of the kind, in the preſent ſtate of the country, muſt therefore ariſe from the eſtabliſhing of large ſocieties or companies for the purpoſe, where every one may riſque but little, and yet ſufficient funds be provided for carrying them on. Many are the advantages ariſing from the eſtabliſhing ſuch ſocieties or companies, and we have public ſpirited men in abundance. In our preſent ſtate, manufactories eſtabliſhed among us would immenſely increaſe the the value of all ſorts of property, render the means of ſupporting life open and eaſy to all ſorts of people, of all ages and capacities, leſſen the number of our poor, reduce our taxes, make exiſtence a comfort to many to whom it is a burden, and finally put us in a capacity to withſtand every ſtretch of arbitrary power with more certainty of ſucceſs. Theſe hints were haſtily put together, partly becauſe the author knew his utmoſt abilities unequal to the taſk, if he meant to do the ſubject juſtice, and partly from an expectation that they might induce ſome one or other of leiſure and capacity ſufficient for the taſk, to lay the advantages which muſt neceſſarily ariſe from the encouragement of them in one full view before the public.

A FRIEND TO PENNSYLVANIA.

The ſubſcribers towards a fund for eſtabliſhing and carrying on an American Manufactory of linen, woollen, &c. are requeſted to meet at the Carpenters-Hall, on Fifth-day next, the 16th inſtant, preciſely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of a plan for carrying the ſame into execution; ſuch perſons as are inclined to encourage this important and very intereſting undertaking, are requeſted to ſubſcribe their names to the general propoſals before that time, one of the ſubſcription papers being left with William Bradford, at the London Coffee-houſe, for that purpoſe. Thoſe who may not have an opportunity of ſubſcribing before the day of meeting, will then have an opportunity of adding their names to the liſt of ſubſcribers, by calling at the Hall, between the hours of one and the time of meeting abovementioned, where attendance will be given for that purpoſe.

On the 4th Inſt. died at Hempfield, in Lancaſter County, JAMES WRIGHT, Eſq; many Years a Repreſentative for that County in General Aſſembly, which truſt he diſcharged to the entire ſatisfaction of his Conſtituents. By his Removal the Poor have loſt a Benefactor humane and benevolent, the Public a worthy and uſeful Member of Society.

Captain Kerlin, from Madeira informs, that the Schooner Welcome, Captain Paine, belonging to Boſton, was to ſail for Baltimore the 31ſt of January, and that the Sloop Baltimore, Captain Ramſdell, was to ſail about the 6th of February.—On the 4th Inſtant, in Lat. 36: 30, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Eaſtwood, from Virginia for Liſbon, two Days out, had carried away his Croſs-jack Yard, otherwiſe all well.

Captain Stevens, from Liſbon, on the 5th inſtant, in lat. 33, long. 64, ſpoke a ſloop, Captain Caſton, from New-York for St. Croix, out 15 days, and had carried away his bowſprit in a gale of wind.

Arrived at Liſbon. The Captains Bruſtar, Story, Candell, Harr, Henderſon, Oſman, M'Cauſlin, Dowman, and Pitt, from Philadelphia; and Captain Harper, from Virginia.

On the 7th inſtant, as George Taylor, of Wilmington, in his own ſhallop, was on his paſſage from thence to this city, he was boarded by a party of ruffians from the King's armed ſchooner the Diana, commanded by Captain Greaves (Nephew to Admiral Greaves now at Boſton) who brought Taylor to, and on boarding him demanded what he had on board, to which he anſwered only rum and limes, but civilly told them they might go down and look; they then demanded his papers, which were produced authentic, but this not ſatisfying them, they entered the cabin, wherein was ſeveral Hundred Pounds caſh, which Taylor, no doubt, juſtly thinking proper to have his eye toward, went after them to the cabin door without going down; whereupon he was immediately menaced and inſulted, as ſuſpecting the honour of the King's men, and although he made no other than a moderate civil reply, as ſeveral paſſengers on board can teſtify, he was immediately furiouſly attacked and knocked down, where he was beaten in a moſt inhuman manner till the deck was beſmeared with blood, and at the ſame time ſhamefully inſulted with the infernal language common to ſuch crews (and which but for offending the civilized ear might be repeated) they then threatened to throw him overboard and drown him, took the command of his boat, and after gratifying their malice by towing her about in the river, took her along ſide the ſchooner, where the illuſtrious Captain detained her a conſiderable time, inſulting and abuſing the ſkipper, and juſtifying and applauding the conduct of his heroic men, who had thus brought him a common ſhallop with two or three men on board, without the leaſt appearance of clandeſtine conduct; after the gallant Captain with his crew had ſomewhat glutted their rancour, they diſmiſſed the ſhallop; but Taylor was ſo wounded and abuſed, that he was not able to conduct her, yet, by the aſſiſtance of thoſe on board, ſhe was got up to this city, and he afterwards conveyed home to Wilmington, where he lay dangerouſly ill.

Query.—Whether ſuch conduct as this does not merit the attention of the public, and an exertion of the power of thoſe in authority?

*** The public Examination of the Scholars in the Academy of Newark will begin on the Tueſday before Eaſter, being the Eleventh of next April, where the Truſtees are requeſted to attend.

THE Inhabitants of this City are deſired to take Notice, that the Appeal for the Street Paving Tax will be held at the Court-houſe on the 20th of this Inſtant March, to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Morning and to continue all day. *By Order of the Commiſſioners,*

JOHN JERVIS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* Inward Entries. Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, from Briſtol. Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, and Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Schooner James, D. Livingſton, St. Euſtatia. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Cadiz. Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Madeira. Snow Salter, J. Reid, St. Kitts. Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Schooner Three Friends, S. Hinkley, and Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E. Schooner Polly, B. Crawford, N. Carolina. Brig Venus, P. Barry, S. Carolina. Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, Nantucket. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, from Dominica and St. Euſtatia.

Outwards. Brig Rebecca, T. Lovell, for Madeira. Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, Jamaica. Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Cowes. Ship America, G. Ord, Falmouth. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, and Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados. Schooner William, J. Gorham, Schooner Three Friends, S. Hinkley, and Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, Schooner Happy Return, T. Boyles, and Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Snow York, C. Lindſey, for Falmouth, G. B.

Cleared. Schooner Tryal, J. Warden, to St. Euſtatia. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, Grenades. Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, and Ship George, S. Martin, Liſbon. Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, and Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, Jamaica. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Brig Adrian, C. Clum, St. Croix. Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Sloop Hannah, J. Pinder, N. Carolina. Ship Mars, W. Newman, to London.

TO-MORROW, at Nine o' Clock,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore,

WILL begin the SALE of 100 pieces Iriſh linens; 50 pieces fine yard wide cotton checks; 200 pieces figured and plain ribbons; with a variety of other freſh goods.—And at two o' clock preciſely, will be ſold, 12 quarter caſks Liſbon wine; 600 weight of pepper; 20 barrels coffee; a parcel of iron pots; houſhold furniture, &c. &c.

N. B. Superfine cloths, at 32s. per yard, are now ſelling at RICHARD FOOTMAN's Store, in Third-ſtreet. ¶ 1 w.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, in Germantown, known by the name of the Widow Mackenet's, or the Sadler's Arms; the houſe is large and well finiſhed, it would be ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat, or for any public buſineſs, as there is ſufficient ſtabling for 40 horſes; there is a good bearing orchard, of near 100 trees, of the beſt grafted fruit, on the premiſes; the lot contains 79 feet front, and 636 feet deep; where due attendance, and the conditions of payment will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

SARAH HEITH.

Likewiſe, at ſame time and place, will be ſold, one other lot, adjoining the abovementioned place, containing 40 acres, 25 of which is cleared, the remainder is well timbered, there are three never-failing ſtreams of water running through the ſame; there are 5 acres of meadow, likewiſe an orchard of near 6 acres of all kinds of fruit, on the premiſes.

One other lot, lying in Greeſham, Germantown townſhip, within a quarter of a mile of the main road, containing 10 acres; the whole is woodland and well timbered, there may be ſome meadow made on this lot, as there is a conſtant ſtream of water running through the ſame; where due attendance will be given, and the conditions of payment made known, by ABRAHAM PASTORIUS, SAMUEL PASTORIUS, DANIEL PASTORIUS.

¶ 7 ſ 6.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, and ſundry well improved LOTS, containing about ſix Acres of Land, in Frederick-town, Cæcil County, Maryland, late the Property of Thomas Williams, deceaſed. It is now under Leaſe to Meſſrs. Hamilton and Leiper, which is near expired, at £30 per annum. The many advantages that may be derived from the Improvements, and Goodneſs of the Situation for a Store, are too well known to need any Deſcription.

Alſo, a Houſe in Philadelphia, late in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Mark Freeman, Merchant, near Walnut ſtreet, fronting on Front and Water-ſtreets. For Terms, apply to THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS, and COMPANY, who will treat for, and give indiſputable Titles to the ſame. ¶ 5 w.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN *away on Tueſday morning, the 7th day of March inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named* MICHAEL M'GOWAN, *about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, with a round flat face, grey eyes, huſky hair tied behind, and curled at the ſides; carried with him a ſuit of brown ſuperfine clothes, with mohair buttons, a blue coating ſurtout with a crimſon velvet cape, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and 6 ſhirts. He is rather clumſily made for his height, and may be known to have been lately from Ireland by his manner of ſpeaking; he is extremely artful and plauſible, commonly ſmiles when he ſpeaks, and it it thought will endeavour to forge a paſs. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

N. B. It is imagined the above ſervant is ſkulking near this town, therefore any perſon diſcovered to harbour him will be proſecuted. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

City of Philadelphia, March 15, 1775.

THE MAYOR and COMMONALTY having been pleaſed to appoint me to be the Officer, for regulating and ſealing or marking Meaſures in the ſaid City,----NOTICE is hereby given, that a new Braſs Half Buſhel Standard Meaſure, accurately regulated by Mr. Rittenhouſe, is now provided and delivered me for this Purpoſe, and that a due Attendence will be given for regulating and ſealing Meaſures at my Houſe on the Bank, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Joſeph Turner, Eſquire's, according to the ſaid Standard.

¶ NATHANIEL ALLEN.

DOCTOR BAINBRIDGE,

IS juſt ſettled in Downing's-town, and may be conſulted at his Medicinal Ware-houſe, in any Caſe of Phyſic or Surgery; thoſe who may pleaſe to apply, may be aſſured they never will be encouraged in any Diſorder but where there is a Probability of Succeſs; the Doctor omits ſaying any thing of his Abilities in Practice, for the many ſurprizing Cures that, under God, have been performed by him, both in Phyſic and Surgery, ſpeak more powerfully than any Thing that can be here inſerted; the Doctor affirms that he can cure all Kinds of Cancers, both occult, manifeſt and ulcerated; the Cure of this Diſorder has been long ſought after by a Number of Phyſicians, but I believe a ſovereign Remedy has never yet been diſcovered, without Extirpation; this is undoubtedly a very valuable Diſcovery, and will be the Means of preſerving a great many of his Majeſty's Subjects.

N. B. The Doctor likewiſe cures the Conſumption of the Lungs, in the firſt Stages of the Diſorder; he purpoſes inoculating as low as poſſible, and hopes by his Aſſiduity, Care and moderate Charges, to merit what he moſt regards, the Love and Eſteem of the Public. ¶

To be SOLD on very moderate Terms, and may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, *ſituate in Miſpillion Hundred, Kent County, on Delaware, containing 233 Acres, one Half good Graſs-ground, with two Dwelling-houſes, near half a Mile apart, which might ſuit Purchaſers in Partnerſhip; it is ſurrounded by good Neighbours, and affords an excellent Range or Outlet for Cattle, Swine, &c. pleaſantly ſeated on the main Road, leading from all the Landings on Murtherkill and Miſpillion Creeks, to Marſhy-Hope-Bridge, and is not a bad Stand for public Buſineſs; the Soil is good and clayey, about 16 Acres of beautiful Meadow-ground near the neweſt Houſe Door, known by the Name of Round-Pond, which can be kept dry at Pleaſure. The Title is indiſputable. Much more might be ſaid in its Favour. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to* ROBERT FINNEY, *in Newport, or by repairing to the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 23d Inſtant, where Attendance will be given, preciſely at Ten o' Clock, by ſaid* FINNEY, *and* WILLIAM ROADS, *Eſquire.* ¶

*** *If not ſold on ſaid Day, it will be lett on good Terms.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE Proprietary Lands near Carliſle, lately divided into Plantations. Thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe, may treat with Col. ARMSTRONG, at Carliſle, who will receive Propoſals, and tranſmit them to the Agents at Philadelphia. One Third of the Purchaſe Money will be expected to be paid down, and the Reſidue, with Intereſt, in 18 Months. The Quitrent an Half-penny Sterling per acre. JAMES TILGHMAN,

Philad. March 13, 1775. Secretary of the Land-Office.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Tracts of LAND, ſituate on and near the Yohiogane river, in the county of Weſtmoreland, and province of Pennſylvania, a few miles above Stawart's Croſſings, and about ſix miles north of the Maryland Line, viz.

No. 1. Three hundred and ſix acres, and allowance, on the ſoutherly ſide of Indian Creek, or Salt Lick Creek, adjoining to Prior Theobald's land, including the Indian Fort. there is a good mill-ſeat on this tract, and about 30 acres of excellent meadow bottom; the upland wooded with aſh, oak and hickory, and is rich wheat land.

No. 3. Three hundred and two acres, and allowance, ſituate a little higher upon the aforeſaid Indian Creek, or Salt Lick Creek.

No. 4. Three hundred and two acres, and allowance, adjoining No. 3, on the ſoutherly ſide. Theſe two laſt mentioned tracts (No. 3 and No. 4) are very rich level black oak land, and are well watered by ſeveral good ſprings and runs, which empty into Indian Creek, or Salt Lick Creek, and by the creek itſelf, which runs through the whole length of No. 3. They have alſo a large proportion of meadow ground.

No. 5. Three hundred and fourteen and a half acres, and allowance, adjoining the north ſide of the river Yohiogane, at the mouth of Indian Creek, or Salt Lick Creek, and nearly adjoining to No. 1. This tract is rich level land, wooded with black oak, hickory and aſh, well watered with good ſprings, and has about 10 or 12 acres of meadow bottom.

No. 8. Two hundred and ninety-five and one quarter acres, and allowance, adjoining Annaniah Davis's land, on the ſoutherly ſide. This tract lies on the northerly ſide of the Yohiogane river, about four and a half miles from Stewart's Croſſings. It is very rich walnut land, but ſomewhat hilly.

No. 9. Three hundred and two acres, and allowance, adjoining the ſouthweſt corner of No. 4. In this tract is a conſiderable quantity of meadow bottom. The upland is rich level black oak land, very well watered.

No. 10. Three hundred and nine and one quarter acres, and allowance, nearly adjoining to No. 5, on the ſouth, and much the ſame in quality.

No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10, are about 12 miles above Stewart's Croſſings. They are a parcel of good lands, and will be either ſold all together, or ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. They are all patented, and the quitrents paid up to the preſent year, free from all diſputes. There is water carriage from them, in large canoes, to Fort-Pitt, and from thence down the Ohio and Miſſiſippi rivers to the ſea, by which means flour, &c. may be tranſported at a ſmall expence to New-Orleans, &c. There is alſo a good road now opening through part of theſe lands, from Maryland and Virginia to Pittſburgh. PROVIDENCE MOUNTS, Eſq; who lives near theſe lands, will ſhew them, and be impowered to make ſale thereof; or any perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply in perſon, or by letter, to

JOSEPH BULLOCK, or GEORGE MORGAN, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

N. B. The Payments will be made eaſy.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Eveſham, and county of Burlington, the 12th of this inſtant March, an Engliſh ſervant man, named* John Brixey, *about 20 years of age, ſlim built, and about ſix feet high, of a fair complexion, black hair, and ſtoops in his walk: Had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a light mixt coloured broadcloth coat, with a ſmall cape cut in the faſhion, almoſt new, a nankeen veſt and breeches, not half worn, a check ſhirt, and white neckcloth, homeſpun grey yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes, with braſs buckles, alſo braſs knee-buckles, and took with him a pair of worſted ſtockings, mixed with white and brown: He was ſeen croſſing Cooper's Ferry yeſterday: He had about Five Pounds in money with him. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ FRANCIS DUDLY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN *from the ſubſcriber, living in Durham, Bucks county, in Pennſylvania, on the 5th day of March inſt. two Scotch Iriſh ſervant men, brothers, named* ROBERT *and* JOHN KEER; *Robert, the eldeſt, is about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, has black ſtrait hair, black eyes, and ſlow in ſpeech; a carpenter by trade, and underſtands ſawing with the whip-ſaw; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat and jacket, with ſilver plated buttons, black ſilk handkerchief, an old pair of corderoy breeches, mixed black and white ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes, with ſilver plated ſhoe buckles, and a flax and tow ſhirt, patched. John is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has brown hair, dark complexion, grey eyes, and walks ſtrait; had on a dark cloth lapelled coat, trimmed with gilt buttons, felt hat, and generally wears a check handkerchief round his neck, an old pair of patched cloth breeches, of a grey colour, his ſtockings are a mixture of black and white, good ſhoes, with a pair of ſilver plated buckles in them. The ſaid Robert has a ſtiff walk. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants in any goal, ſo that they can be got by their maſter, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *JAMES MORGAN.*

N. B. They have a paſs from James Allen, Eſq; to go to Bucks county, which it is thought they will make uſe of in their travelling.

STRAYED, *the 10th inſt. from the owner's ſtable, a bright bay HORSE, 14 hands high, without any white except a little round the hoofs of three of his feet, juſt to be perceived, no brand or mark, trots in a chaiſe, for which he hath been moſtly uſed, but inclines to pace under a ſaddle, carries his head low, and is rather low before, his mane a little worn by the collar, otherwiſe long and thick, lately ſhod before with new ſhoes, and hind ſhoes newly removed, about ſix or ſeven years old, and full in fleſh when he went away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have* Ten Shillings *if within 10 miles of ſaid city, and* Twenty Shillings, *if further diſtant.*

¶ *DAVID EVANS.*

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an indented ſervant man, named* ISAAC LEWIS, *about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, long viſage, grey eyes, dark brown hair, ſlender built, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has remarkable thick ankles and round ſhins, very talkative about horſes, as he profeſſes himſelf a groom; he lived till of age with John Iams, on the Weſtern Shore, in Maryland, who is remarkable for keeping good running horſes, and afterwards with Archibald Dick, at Marcus-Hook; had on, when he went away, an old fine ſhirt, three pair of ſtockings, one of which white yarn, the others worſted, a pair of ſhoes, a pair of greaſy buckſkin breeches, and a pair of white fuſtian ditto, a new blue jacket, with white metal buttons, a ſuperfine coating coat, lately turned, with baſket buttons, and bound, a coarſe coating ſurtout, both lightiſh grey, and a half worn 30 s. hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by* MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. He run away on the 24th of January laſt, and has near three years to ſerve.

[Advertiſements omitted this Week will be in our next.]

SALEM (*New-England*) *February* 28.

LAST Sabbath the peace of the town was diſturbed by the coming of a regiment of the King's troops, the particulars relative to which are as follow.—A tranſport arrived at Marblehead, apparently manned as uſual. Between two and three o'clock (as ſoon as the people had gone to meeting) the decks were covered with ſoldiers, who having loaded, and fixed their bayonets, landed with great diſpatch, and inſtantly marched off; ſome of the inhabitants ſuſpecting they were bound to Salem, to ſeize ſome materials there preparing for an artillery, diſpatched ſeveral meſſengers to inform us of it. Theſe materials were on the North ſide of the North river, and to come at them it was neceſſary to croſs a bridge, one part of which was made to draw up to let veſſels paſs. The inhabitants kept a look out for the appearance of the troops. The van guard arrived, and took their rout down town as far as the Long wharff; perhaps to decoy the inhabitants thither, away from the place to which the main body was deſtined. The main body arrived ſoon after, and halted a few minutes by the Town-Houſe. It is ſaid enquiry was immediately made by ſome of the officers, for a half-brother of Col. Browne, the mandamus Counſellor. Be this as it may, he was ſoon whiſpering in the Colonel's ear, in the front of the regiment, and when he parted from the Col. the regiment marched with a quick pace towards the North bridge; juſt before their entering upon which the bridge was pulled up. The regiment however puſhed on till they came to the bridge, not obſerving (as it ſeemed) that it was drawn up. The Col. expreſſed ſome ſurprize; and turning about, ordered an officer to face his company to a body of men ſtanding on the wharff on the other ſide the drawbridge, and to fire. One of our townſmen (who had kept alongſide the Col. from the time he marched from his own houſe) told him he had better not fire, that he had no right to fire without further orders, and if you do fire (ſaid he) you will be all dead men. The company neither faced nor fired. The Colonel retired to the center of his regiment, aſſembled his officers, and held a conſultation; which being ended he advanced a little, and declared he would maintain his ground, and go over the bridge if it was a month firſt. The ſame townſman replied, he might ſtay there as long as he pleaſed, no one cared for that. The half-brother before mentioned (it is ſaid) made towards the bridge, but ſeeing the draw-bridge up ſaid, "It is all over with us." He has ſince diſappeared. Mean while two large gundolas that lay aground (for it was low water) were ſcuttled, leſt they ſhould croſs the channel in them. But whilſt one gentleman with his aſſiſtants was ſcuttling his own gundola, a party of about twenty ſoldiers jumped into it, and with their bayonets charged againſt our unarmed townſmen (ſome of whom they pricked) compelled them to quit it; but before this a ſufficient hole was made in the bottom. This attack of the ſoldiers, and ſome other occurrences, occaſioned a little bickering, but by the interpoſition of ſome of the inhabitants, the diſputes ſubſided. At length ſome gentlemen aſked the Colonel what was his deſign in making this movement, and why he would croſs the bridge? He ſaid I have orders to croſs it, and he would croſs it if he loſt his life with the lives of all his men. And aſked why the King's highway was obſtructed? He was told, it was not the King's road, but the property of the inhabitants, who had a right to do what they pleaſed with it. Finally the Col. ſaid he muſt go over; and if the bridge was let down ſo as he might paſs, he pledged his honour he would not march above thirty rods beyond it, and then immediately return.

The regiment had now been at the bridge about an hour and an half; and every thing being ſecured, the inhabitants directed the bridge might be let down. The regiment immediately paſſed over, marched a few rods, returned, and with great expedition went back to Marblehead, where they went on board the tranſport without delay. When all the circumſtances are conſidered, there can remain no doubt that the ſole purpoſe of this manœuvre was to ſteal away the artillery materials.

It is regretted that an officer of Col. Leſlie's acknowledged worth, ſhould be obliged, in obedience to his orders, to come upon ſo pitiful an errand. Various reports were ſpread abroad reſpecting the troops; the country was alarmed, and one company arrived in arms from Danvers, juſt as the troops left the town. We immediately diſpatched meſſengers to the neighbouring towns, to ſave them the trouble of coming in; but the alarm flew like lightning (and fame, doubtleſs, magnified the firſt ſimple reports) ſo that great numbers were in arms, and ſome on their march before our meſſengers arrived.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

We hear from Perth-Amboy in New-Jerſey, that a certain Thomas Carman was a few days ago committed to the common goal of that city, on an action for propagating a moſt falſe, ſlanderous and improbable report of a certain Gentleman in high office in that province; which report the ſaid Carman confeſſed, upon his apprehenſion, that he knew to be falſe when he firſt publiſhed it.

A free Mulattoe fellow, named Nathaniel Chaſe, is alſo committed to the goal of Somerſet county, in the ſaid province, for being concerned with the ſaid Carman, in the invention of the ſame wicked, abſurd and ridiculous ſtory.

March 9. Capt. Thomas Cunningham, of the ſchooner Hope, lately from Cape Nichola Mole, informs, that being in diſtreſs, having loſt his main and both topmaſts, his boat, one man, and every thing off the deck, on the 13th of December laſt, he put into that place, when there were then lying above 70 ſail of Engliſh veſſels from the different Britiſh Colonies, none of which would give him the leaſt aſſiſtance, becauſe he belonged to New-York, which they all conſidered as having deſerted the public cauſe, in not adopting the meaſures recommended by the Congreſs. That in this diſtreſs he lay 14 days without a boat or any aſſiſtance, till 2 Captains of veſſels belonging to New-London, from perſonal acquaintance, generouſly gave him the neceſſary relief, but often expreſſed the higheſt reſentment againſt New-York, for deſerting the other Colonies in the common cauſe. Capt. Cunningham farther ſays, that though there were many boats to be ſold among the veſſels, he could by no means procure one of them, though in the greateſt want; and ſeveral veſſels which were intended for New-York, thro' reſentment had altered their voyage.

On Friday evening laſt a number of perſons, who diſapproved of the propoſal made by the Committee for this city and county, in their advertiſement publiſhed in our laſt, met at the houſe of the widow De La Montaigne, and after chooſing Mr. *John Thurman*, Chairman, propoſed attempting to get the buſineſs intended for laſt Monday (viz. the choice of perſons to meet the deputies from the counties, for the purpoſe of chooſing Delegates for the next Congreſs) poſtponed until the 20th of April; and publiſhed a hand-bill, deſiring thoſe who were of their ſentiments, to meet them there on Monday the 6th inſtant, at ten o'clock, and proceed from thence to the Exchange.—A number of the friends of conſtitutional liberty, hearing of this manœuvre, and apprehending a ſcheme was on foot to defeat the deſign of ſending Delegates to the Congreſs, met on the next evening, and determined to ſupport the Committee, of whoſe virtue and patriotiſm we have had ample experience. At the cloſe of the meeting, a gentleman having informed the company, that the owners of the ſhip *Beulah* (ſome time ſince arrived from London) had not performed their promiſe of ſending her back, and that therefore the Committee's boat had left her,---about 300 citizens unanimouſly determined to wait upon the owners, to know why the Beulah had not ſailed, and required the Captain's repairing immediately on board his ſhip, then lying at the Watering Place, in order to her departure with the firſt fair wind.---This ſervice was effectually performed, and next day the veſſel fell down to the Hook, from whence ſhe put to ſea on Tueſday laſt.

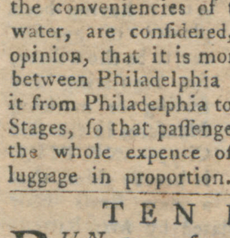
Early on Monday morning preparations were made for the meeting at the Exchange: A union flag, with a red field, was hoiſted on the Liberty-pole, where, at nine o' clock, the friends of freedom aſſembled, and having got in proper readineſs, about eleven o'clock the body began their march to the Exchange. They were attended by muſic, and two ſtandard-bearers carried a large union flag with a blue field, on which were the following inſcriptions: On one ſide, GEORGE III. *Rex, and the Liberties of* AMERICA. *No Popery.* On the other, *The Union of the* COLONIES, *and the Meaſures of the* CONGRESS. Some time after they had arrived at the Exchange, came alſo the other company who had met at the widow De La Montaigne's, among whom were ſome officers of the army and navy, ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council, and thoſe members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives who had refuſed taking into conſideration the proceedings of the Congreſs, together with Officers of the Cuſtoms, and other dependents on the Court, &c. Soon after the parties met, ſome confuſion aroſe, but ſubſided without any bad conſequences—The Chairman of the Committee then proceeded to explain the deſign of the meeting; after which he propoſed the following queſtions, viz.

Firſt Queſtion. Whether a certain number of perſons ſhall be appointed, and authorized to meet ſuch deputies as the counties may elect, and join with them for the *ſole* purpoſe of appointing, out of their body, on the 20th of April next, Delegates for the next Congreſs?

Second Queſtion. Whether this meeting will authorize the Committee to nominate eleven deputies for their approbation? Both which were carried in the affirmative. The meeting, and the majority which determined the queſtions, are ſuppoſed to have been the moſt numerous and reſpectable ever known in this City, on the deciſion of any public propoſal.

The buſineſs of the day being finiſhed, the friends of freedom paraded through one of the principal ſtreets of the city to the Liberty Pole, and there diſperſed, in the moſt quiet and orderly manner.

TO THE PUBLIC.



THE STAGE ſome time ago eſtabliſhed, between the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore-Town, by the way of New-Caſtle and Charleſtown, is and ſhall be continued, and the greateſt care, regularity and punctuality, will be obſerved by the proprietors. JOSEPH TATLOW's Stage Boat ſets off from the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia every Thurſday; PATRICK HAMILTON's Stage Waggon leaves New-Caſtle every Friday morning, and always arrives at Charleſtown on the evening of ſaid day, and the ſaid Hamilton's Stage Boat ſets off from Charleſtown every Saturday, and frequently (if not always) arrives at Baltimore the ſaid day, or early on Sunday; the Stage Boat returns from the county wharff in Baltimore-Town every Tueſday.---Every Thurſday the Stage Waggon leaves Charleſtown, and every Friday the Stage Boat leaves New-Caſtle. Our waggons are covered with oil-cloth, with curtains and hanging ſeats, extreamly eaſy and convenient for paſſengers.---When the conveniencies of this Stage, and the diſtance by land and water, are conſidered, we preſume the judicious will be of opinion, that it is more eligible than any Stage hitherto erected between Philadelphia and Baltimore-Town, as we can perform it from Philadelphia to New-Caſtle, a tide ſooner than the other Stages, ſo that paſſengers are very ſeldom a night on the water; the whole expence of a paſſenger is only Eleven Shillings, luggage in proportion. *March* 11, 1775. ‖ 3 m.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away from Mount Royal Forge, near Baltimore Town, two convict ſervant men, viz.* Thomas Rogers, *born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect; he is about* 30 *years of age, a luſty well made fellow, about* 5 *feet* 10 *or* 11 *inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his throat; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old ozenbrigs ſhirt, white twill'd frize jacket and breeches, trimmed with metal buttons, old blue great coat, much too ſhort for him, coarſe ſpeckled yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; wears ſhort black hair, and had a large double riveted iron collar on.* Robert Collens, *a well ſet fellow, about* 25 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a red beard, wears ſhort ſandy hair, can write a tolerable good hand; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, cotton jacket and breeches, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, one check ditto, coarſe yarn ſtockings, country ſhoes with large nails in the heels, and had an iron collar about his neck; but it is probable they will both change their dreſs, as it is thought they have Three or Four Pounds in caſh with them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county,* Fifty Shillings *for each or either of them, and if out of the province* Five Pounds *for each or either of them, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

March 3, 1775. ‖ 6 w. JAMES FRANKLIN.

Cumberland County, March 4, 1775.

WHEREAS *the ſubſcribers, on the* 3*d day of January laſt, did execute and deliver unto James M'Call, of Shippenſburg, tavern-keeper, three ſeveral obligations, one for Six Pounds Ten Shillings, lawful money of Pennſylvania, payable the firſt day of April next, on which a receipt is indorſed for about Twenty-three Shillings and Six-pence in part; another for Forty Pounds, like money, payable the firſt day of April,* 1776, *and the other for Thirty-eight Pounds and Ten Shillings, payable ſome time in the year* 1778, *but the day not remembered.----'Tis probable one of the ſaid obligations may be made payable to Hugh M'Gill, of Jack's Creek, a branch of the river Juniata, or aſſigned to him by James M'Call, as they are partners in land-jobbing. Theſe are to forbid any perſon whatever to take an aſſignment of ſaid obligations, or any of them, either from the ſaid James or Hugh, for the ſubſcribers will not pay them, nor any of them, as they have not received any value for them, but have been greatly impoſed on,* DAVID MITCHEL, ROBERT MITCHEL. ¶

March 5, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Marlborough, in Cheſter county, laſt night, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, he is thick and round bodied, and well proportioned, about 13 years old, with a long ſtar in his face, and a ſnip on his upper lip, and ſome white on his under lip; his hind feet are both white, one above his fet-lock, a naturel trotter, and carries himſelf well. Alſo ſtolen the ſame night, out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, a ſnaffle bridle, and an old leather man's ſaddle, without houſing or ſaddle-cloth. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and for the horſe only Forty Shillings, when delivered to the ſubſcriber. JEREMIAH BARNERD. †

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 15th day of the Third-Month (called March) at ſix o' clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL brick meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of Laud (late part of the eſtate of William Bettle, tanner, deceaſed) about 3 miles diſtant from the city, ſituate on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and on another Lane lately laid out 33 feet wide, containing 8 acres and 76 perches, ſtrict meaſure, whereon is a young orchard, a well of choice water by the door, and ſundry other improvements. The above deſcribed premiſes are very ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may have credit for the greateſt part of the purchaſe-money, giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying intereſt. For further particulars, apply to SARAH BETTLE, Executrix, SAMUEL BETTLE, and JOSEPH HOWELL, Executors.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the 21ſt day of March inſtant, by the Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Bernard Reſer, deceaſed, and may be entered upon immediately,

A CERTAIN ſtone meſſuage or dwelling-houſe, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on both ſides of the upper York road, in Briſtol townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing upwards of 20 acres; bounded by land of Benjamin Armitage, Dr. Benneville, Nathan Thomas, and others; about one third part thereof is good watered meadow and about one third good woodland; there is on the premiſes a good ſtone barn, about 39 feet by 20, with convenient ſtabling under the ſame, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and good bearing orchard; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy; thoſe who may incline to view the ſame, may apply to the Subſcribers, in Germantown, or Joſeph North, on the ſame, or William Wilſon, near the premiſes, or to John Reſer, in Philadelphia. JOHN JONES,

¶ THOMAS ROSE.

*** The vendue to begin at one o' clock.

Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, February 21, 1775.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 20th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN meſſuage, tenement, and tract of LAND, containing 34 acres, ſituate on Lancaſter road, 16 miles from Philadelphia; there are on ſaid premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe on a never-failing ſpring, and alſo a weaver's ſhop and a ſkinner's ſhop, a ſmoke-houſe, and other conveniencies for carrying on the ſkinning buſineſs, likewiſe a good orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, three acres of meadow and more may be made, about twenty acres of cleared land, and the reſt well timbered. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes and cattle, houſhold goods, a waggon and gears, and ſundry other farming utenſils. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale; the title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

¶ JOHN BAHER.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 15th of March inſtant, at ſix o' clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe,

THE real Eſtate of FREDERICK RHOR, late of the City of Philadelphia, Whiteſmith, deceaſed, being

1. A frame houſe or tenement, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Second-ſtreet from Delaware, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and in depth 150 feet; bounded ſouthward by the Red Lyon Tavern, and northward by the lot next after deſcribed; ſubject to yearly groundrent of 3*l.* Pennſylvania currency, with the privilege of a three feet alley on the ſouth ſide of the houſe.

2. A lot, next adjoining the former, 17 feet by 150 feet, with a frame ſmith's ſhop in the front, and a frame dwelling-houſe at a diſtance back thereof; this lot is not ſubject to any groundrent.----On the line of the ſecond lot is a pump and well, the right of which will be conveyed in moieties to the purchaſers.

3. A garden and lot of ground in the Northern Liberties, on the ſouth ſide of Coates's-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets continued, containing in breadth on the ſaid Coates's-ſtreet 54 feet 8 inches, and in depth 68 feet; bounded eaſtward by a 40 feet wide alley, ſouthward by ground late of Jacob Chryſtler, deceaſed, and weſtward by Dieterick Rees's ground; which ſaid lot, at the ſale, will be put up in three different allotments of 18 feet 2½ inches; the whole clear of groundrent, with the half of a pump or well on ſaid Coates's-ſtreet, held in common with ſaid Dieterick Rees.

4. A certain yearly groundrent of 2*l.* 14*s.* charged on and iſſuing out of the ſaid Dieterick Rees's adjoining lot, which contains on the ſaid Coates's-ſtreet 36 feet, and is of the depth of 68 feet.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe both contiguous lots on Second-ſtreet together, or the lots on Coates's-ſtreet, may agree at any time before the vendue, by applying to the ſubſcriber. One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid immediately, and for the remaining two thirds the purchaſer may have a reaſonable time allowed, upon giving good ſecurity for the payment thereof, with intereſt. No poſſeſſion to be taken before the deeds are ſigned.

‖ 7*ſ* 6. JOHN RHOR.

Second-Month 3, 1775.

ON the third day of the week, and 21ſt day of Third-Month (March) next, will be ſold by way of public VENDUE, at the houſe of Morton Morton, Inn-keeper, at Chriſtiana ferry, a pair of working oxen, cart, plough, harrow, and ſundry farming utenſils, a valuable breeding mare, a yearling colt, milch cows and young cattle. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for New-Caſtle county, a lot or piece of marſh meadow, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, about a mile and a half above Wilmington, adjoining marſh of Jacob Coleſberry, Robert Bryan, and the ſaid river; the marſh is under good bank, and moſtly improved, contains 70 acres, and might anſwer well for grazing, being late the eſtate of Jonathan Norton, of Wilmington, grazier, deceaſed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the marſh, may view the ſame before the day of ſale, and be informed of the title, and ſee the draught thereof, by applying to John Stapler, Eſq; in Wilmington. The ſale to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon; at which time and place attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by WILLIAM NORTON, and JOHN HAWORTH, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to produce the ſame that day. ‖ 4 W.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a SERVANT GIRL, who is about 13 years of age, has 4 years and 9 months to ſerve, is too ſmall for the family ſhe lives in, which is the reaſon of her being ſold. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 22, 1775. NUMB. 2413.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A PARTNER WANTED in a MILL.

A MILLER that is capable of taking Care of a Mill, underſtands the purchaſing Wheat, and the Method of making common and ſuperfine Flour; it would beſt ſuit a Man with a Family, as there is a ſmall Farm belonging to the Mill; the Want of a Capital will be no Objection. None need apply but ſuch as can have very good Recommendation, both of their Honeſty and Skill in the ſeveral Branches of Millering. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

PETER STRETCH,

On the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE, wholeſale and retail, the following valuable aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, the greateſt part of which were imported in the ſhip Jamaica, from London, laſt December, and were publicly ſold at the City Vendue-ſtore, and under the direction of the Committee, purſuant to the Aſſociation of the Congreſs,

SIXTY pieces of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, conſiſting of a variety of the colours moſt commonly worn in this city; green, garnet, buff, white and pearl coloured caſſimers; white and buff beſt ſilk breeches pieces, four-thread worſted ditto, of black, buff, and drab colours; crimſon, blue, and ſpotted ſilk feather velvets and ſerge-deroy, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; buff, caſſimer and India nankeen waiſtcoat patterns, beautifully worked in tambour, to a variety of patterns; a large quantity of embroidered buttons, elegantly worked in gold and ſilver purl and ſpangle, broad and narrow lap gold and ſilver baſket and gold and ſilver ſpangled buttons, poliſhed ſteel ditto, with plain or pierced borders and white or yellow rims, rattinets, brown hollands, death head and baſket buttons, knee garters, black and buff veſt buttons in bags, 24 dozen, beſt ſcarlt and nankeen cotton twiſt, all ſilk and ſilk and cotton ditto, mottled purpoſely for ſpotted velvets, India nankeens; and the following Manchester Goods, viz. white jeans, dyed jeanets, pillow fuſtians, broad and narrow corded dimities, ſpotted velvets and thicklets, blue, black, pearl, olive, and drab coloured thread and cotton, and all cotton corderoys and corderets, dennets and cordets, new faſhioned goods, calculated for ſummer wear, printed jeans, and a few patterns of waiſtcoats, ſtamped on fine jeans, in imitation of tambour, very fine white Ruſſia drillings, Quakers beſt black paduaſoys, and part of a piece of beautiful clear white whole ſattin. Six months credit will be given for the cloths, at the prices affixed in the pattern card, with a diſcount of 5 per cent. for prompt pay, but caſh will be expected from every purchaſer of the other goods.

The 29th inſtant, on the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, will be ſold at public VENDUE,

THE LIVE STOCK on the FARM, Utenſils of Huſbandry, Indian Corn, Proviſions and Grain in the Ground. Uſual credit will be given, the particulars of which given on the day of ſale. HARRY GORDON.

N. B. Thoſe who have any demands againſt me in the country, are deſired to bring them in before the day of ſale; and all accounts in Philadelphia, to be carried for payment to Meſſieurs MEREDITHS and CLYMER, by the firſt of next month.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 10th day of April next,

THE Dwelling-houſe of the late Baltis Raſor, deceaſed, ſituate on Germantown main ſtreet, with about 34 acres of land adjoining, 6 acres of which are extraordinary watered meadow; the houſe is built of ſtone, large and convenient, 4 rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with two kitchens, and an excellent ſpring and ſpring-houſe adjoining; there are on the premiſes a convenient tan-yard, bark and mill-houſes, currying-ſhop, &c. alſo a good barn and ſtables, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit. The purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by CATHARINE RASOR, and WILLIAM COLLADAY, Execut.

Likewiſe will be ſold at the ſame time, a number of iron-bound Vinegar Caſks.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould not be ſold on ſaid day, they will be to be lett.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid BALTIS RASOR, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective debts, to prevent trouble; and thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted.

THE OWNERS of the *WICACOA* MEADOWS are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, in *Philadelphia*, the firſt Monday in April, being the third Day of the Month, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year. ¶

AUCTION of NEW and OLD BOOKS

WILL commence by ROBERT BELL, at his Auction Room, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 23d of March, 1775, and continue for five or ſix Evenings ſucceſſively.----- Hours of Sale from Six to Nine each Evening. 1 w.

N. B. Printed Catalogues of the Books will be ready on Wedneſday, the 22d.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built three ſtory brick HOUSE, ſituated in Arch-ſtreet, next to Samuel Smith and Philip Clumberg; the houſe has an alley, a large kitchen, and a ſmall room behind the kitchen, all of brick. It is inſured, and pays only 5 Dollars groundrent. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe it, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to JACOB EHRENZELLER, at the Sign of the Bay Horſe. ¶

WHEREAS MARY JERMAN, Widow of LEWIS JERMAN, late of Radnor townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, executed a bond of Forty Pounds, money of Pennſylvania, to HANNAH DAVIS, payable on or about the firſt day of April next: Theſe are therefore to caution any perſon from buying or taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, until compelled thereto by law, as it was illegally obtained. Witneſs my hand, the 10th day of April, 1775. PATRICK M'FALL.

N. B. The Public are likewiſe cautioned from buying a Negroe Wench, about ten years of age, named Dinah, now in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Hannah Davis, as the ſaid Negroe Wench is juſtly the property of my wife. ¶

Goſhen Townſhip, March 13, 1775.

THE *ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that from the firſt inſtant, he has undertaken the buſineſs of the Straſburg Meſſenger, which he is determined to perform in the moſt punctual manner: All perſons deſirous to promote ſo uſeful an undertaking, by opening a weekly correſpondence with the city of Philadelphia, are requeſted to leave their names and terms at the taverns where the papers are left. As he is confident the utility of it will be evident when regularly conducted, he does not demand any caſh before the expiration of the firſt quarter, relying on the public ſpirit of the inhabitants upon and contiguous to the ſaid road.* ARTHUR MURPHY.

N. B. He ſets off from William Dibley's, at the Fountain Tavern, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, and returns every Tueſday evening, where the public commands will be duly attended to.

A FEW FIRKINS

Very good IRISH BUTTER,

TO BE SOLD BY

ANDREW CALDWELL.

GEORGE HAUGHTON,

UPHOLSTERER, lately from LONDON,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, that he has taken a houſe in Second-ſtreet, four doors from Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and next door to Mrs. Devine's, where he purpoſes to follow the Upholſtery buſineſs, in all its various branches. As he has had the advantage of ſerving a regular apprenticeſhip to that trade, in one of the moſt capital ſhops in London, and of working in moſt of the others, and has done the principal work ſome time in this city for Mr. Webſter, he does not doubt of giving ſatisfaction to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will pleaſe to employ him in any part of the buſineſs: He being a ſtranger, has no recommendation but his ſkill in his profeſſion, which he hopes the Public will give him an opportunity to ſhew, as they may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, on the loweſt terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice. Venetian blinds made, rooms neatly papered, and ſhip cabbins fitted up in the neateſt manner, chairs, ſofas, &c. ſtuffed on very low terms for Cabinet-makers, in exchange for cabinet goods; fringes, lines, and toſſels, made to any pattern. Any Merchant that has a quantity of paper hangings, may meet with a purchaſer, by applying as above. ¶

The beautiful elegant Horſe CREOLE,

A FULL BLOOD, imported from Old England, 15 hands high, a fine black, with a ſtar, and one hind foot white, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light, under the ſaddle, and looks as fair for getting good colts, for either turf or ſaddle, as any horſe in the country, will cover Mares this ſeaſon, for Thirty Shillings each mare, at Prieſtly's ſtables, in the Borough of Briſtol.

Good Care will be taken of the MARES.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1775.

ELIZABETH FOX, late of England,

through the Solicitation of ſeveral Friends,

TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies, that ſhe hath ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to the MANTUA MAKING Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and in as capital a Houſe as moſt in England, and intends carrying on ſaid Buſineſs to its full Extent in this City; thoſe who may pleaſe to favour her with their Commands, may be aſſured of her utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction. ELIZABETH FOX.

N. B. A few young Ladies, of good Character, may be compleatly inſtructed in the ſaid Buſineſs. Enquire at *Joſeph Fox*'s, in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, near Mr. *John Lukens*'s. ¶

WANTED,

On a pleaſant well ſituated Farm, not many miles from this city,

A Middle-aged MAN and his WIFE, the man to underſtand gardening and plantation work, the woman to be compleat at dairy buſineſs and houſe work. Such a couple coming well recommended to Mr. ROBERT KENNEDY, at the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, will meet with ſuitable encouragement. *March* 18, 1775.

THIS is to give Notice to the Creditors of JOHN MILLS, to appear at the Houſe of Mr. MACELROY, Inn-keeper, in Salem Town, on the 15th Day of April next, to ſhew Cauſe why the ſaid JOHN MILLS ſhould not be diſcharged from the confinement he now is in. *March* 13, 1775. §

Wilmington, March 13, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, a large DUN MARE, with a ſhort buſhy tail, and a ſmall liſt down her back, but not very plain, the ears and under her jaws lately trimmed, the hoofs of both her fore feet have ſome ſmall ſpots near her toes, has been ſhod ſome time with a pair of old ſhoes on her fore feet, paces, trots and gallops, carries her head low when on the road, is full 14½ hands high, round bodied and middling lengthy to her heighth, and when rode inclines to bear on the off rein, 6 or 7 years old this ſpring, neither brand nor ear-mak, in middling good order, but dull of courage. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, and Three Pounds for the thief, if brought to juſtice, paid by WILLIAM VANEMAN. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, the 31ſt of July laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Purſley*, but calls himſelf *John Carrle*, he had a forged paſs, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, a thick well ſet fellow, red faced, ſandy coloured hair, has a remarkable ſcar on his head, and a hair mole on the right ſide of his chin, which he always ſhaves off with his beard; he is ſubtile and will lie when apprehended, and has got off from ſome that way, is fond of ſtrong liquor; took with him a beaver hat, a fine brown coat, with lining of the ſame colour, blue jacket, buckſkin breeches, black ſtockings, new ſhoes, and large braſs buckles; he was ſeen near Newport, and ſaid he was going to the Jerſeys; probably he has changed his clothes before this time. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE CUNNINGHAM.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. ‖ 5 W.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

When ſingular merit, *adorned with unaffected* modeſty, *is publicly diſtinguiſhed, it muſt give pleaſure to every generous mind. In this view, the following* Repreſentation, *&c. muſt be acceptable to your benevolent readers, as reflecting equal honour on the Society who preſented it, the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly who received it with particular marks of attention, and the excellent perſon characterized in it, who, although not named, cannot be miſtaken, viz.* MR. RITTENHOUSE.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met;

The Repreſentation and Petition of the American Philoſophical Society, *held at* Philadelphia, *for promoting Uſeful Knowledge.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT muſt yield a ſenſible ſatisfaction to the good people of this province, which you repreſent, to find, that although it be among the youngeſt of our American ſettlements, its reputation has riſen high among the ſiſter Colonies, and has extended even to the remoteſt parts of Europe, on account of our many public ſpirited inſtitutions, and our rapid improvements in all uſeful arts. This ſatisfaction is alſo greatly increaſed, when we conſider that, notwithſtanding theſe inſtitutions, through the neceſſity of the caſe, were generally obliged to derive much of their firſt ſupport from the benevolence of individuals; yet a liberal ſpirit, for their encouragement and final eſtabliſhment, has gone forth among our repreſentatives, in proportion to the increaſe of our provincial funds. And indeed the ſavings of public money, after ſupplying the exigencies of the ſtate, are never more laudably directed than towards the promoting whatever is uſeful and ornamental in ſociety.

It is with unfeigned gratitude that your petitioners recollect the repeated occaſions you have given them of acknowledging your bounty and protection in carrying on their deſigns "for the advancement of uſeful knowledge," and it is their firm reſolution never to abuſe your former indulgence by any future unneceſſary or unimportant applications. By the means now in their own power, they hope, in general, to be able to proſecute their plan, except ſo far as they may ſometimes find it incumbent on them humbly to ſuggeſt to you the encouragement of uſeful inventions, and the patronizing undertakings beneficial to the whole community. And it is in this laſt view that they preſume to addreſs you at this time.

Amidſt the variety of fields, which, in this new world, lie open to the inveſtigation of your petitioners, they have, for ſeveral years, turned their views towards one, wherein they hope to gather ſome of their chief laurels, and to make diſcoveries alike honourable to their country and themſelves. Our diſtance from the chief *Obſervatories* in the world, the purity and ſerenity of our atmoſphere, invite us, nay loudly call upon us, to inſtitute a ſeries of regular *Aſtronomical Obſervations*, the compariſon of which with thoſe made in Europe, and elſewhere, might ſettle ſome very important points, and contribute greatly to give a laſt perfection to geography and navigation. The advantages derived to thoſe noble and uſeful ſciences, from ſuch obſervations, are ſo obvious, that there is ſcarce a civilized nation in the world that has not made ſome proviſion for proſecuting them; and your petitioners have been honoured with repeated ſolicitations, from ſome of the greateſt men in Europe, to join with them in this great work, and in a mutual communication of our labours.

It would be inexcuſable, therefore, in your petitioners to neglect the preſent opportunity of endeavouring to ſet ſuch a deſign on foot, when we have a gentleman among us whoſe abilities, ſpeculative as well as practical, would do honour to any country, and who is, nevertheleſs, indebted for bread to his daily toil, in an occupation the moſt unfriendly both to health and ſtudy. Under his auſpices the work may now be undertaken with the greateſt advantages, and others may be bred up by him to proſecute it in future times; but if the preſent opportunity is neglected, perhaps whole centuries may not afford ſuch another. To reſcue ſuch a man from the drudgery of *manual labour*, and give him an occaſion of indulging his bent of genius, with advantage to his country, is an honour which crowned heads might glory in,—but it is an honour alſo, which, it is hoped, in the caſe of a native, *Pennſylvania* would not yield to the greateſt prince or people on earth!

The deſign which your petitioners have projected, and now humbly beg leave to lay before your Honourable Houſe, is as follows, *viz.*

Firſt, That the Honourable Proprietors be petitioned to grant a lot of ground, for erecting a Public Obſervatory, and to give ſuch other encouragement to the deſign as they may think proper. And from their known attachment to the intereſt of this country, as well as their profeſſed readineſs to ſerve the gentleman, who is propoſed to conduct the deſign, your petitioners cannot have any doubt of their kind compliance with this humble requeſt.

Secondly, That the aſſiſtance of your Honourable Houſe be alſo requeſted, agreeable to the concluding prayer of this petition.

Thirdly, That a ſubſcription be promoted for erecting a Public Obſervatory, and furniſhing it with ſuch inſtruments as may be wanted, in addition to thoſe valuable ones now in the province. Of the ſucceſs of this ſubſcription among our benevolent fellow citizens there can be no doubt; and the expence of the additional inſtruments will not be great, as the gentleman, propoſed to conduct the deſign, is capable of conſtructing them all with his own hand, in the moſt accurate and maſterly manner.

[*For the Remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

The following Extract is taken from the works of an eminent Whig-writer in Great-Britain, the re-publication of which is thought to be not inapplicable to the preſent times in the colonies, as it exhibits a ſpecimen of that moderation of ſentiment, which diſtinguiſhed the antient and true Engliſh Whiggiſm, ſo your giving it a place in your next paper will undoubtedly be agreeable to the moderate and conſiderate of your readers.

PUBLIUS.

O ſhame to men! Devil with Devil damn'd
Firm concord holds, men only diſagree,
Of creatures rational, tho' under hope
Of heav'nly grace; and God proclaiming peace,
Yet live in hatred, enmity and ſtrife
Among themſelves, and levy cruel wars,
Waſting the earth, each other to deſtroy:
As if (which might induce us to accord)
Man had not helliſh foes enow beſides,
That day and night for his deſtruction wait.

MILTON'S PARAD. LOST.

THERE cannot a greater judgment befal a country than ſuch a dreadful ſpirit of diviſion as renders a government into two diſtinct people, and makes them greater ſtrangers, and more averſe to one another, than if they were actually two different nations. The effects of ſuch a diviſion are pernicious to the laſt degree, not only with regard to thoſe advantages which they give the common enemy, but to thoſe private evils which they produce in the heart of almoſt every particular perſon. This influence is very fatal both to men's morals and their underſtandings; it ſinks the virtue of a nation, and not only ſo, but deſtroys even common ſenſe.

A furious party-ſpirit, when it rages in its full violence, exerts itſelf in *civil war* and *bloodſhed*; and when it is under its greateſt reſtraints, naturally breaks out in *falſhood*, *detraction* and *calumny*, and a *partial adminiſtration of juſtice*. In a word, it fills a nation with ſpleen and rancour, and extinguiſhes all the ſeeds of *good-nature*, *compaſſion* and *humanity*.

Plutarch ſays very finely, that a man ſhould not allow himſelf to hate even his enemies; becauſe, ſays he, if you indulge this paſſion in ſome occaſions, it will riſe of itſelf in others; and if you hate your enemies, you will contract ſuch a vicious habit of mind, as by degrees will break out upon thoſe who are your friends, or thoſe who are indifferent to you. I might here obſerve how admirably this precept of morality (which derives the malignity of hatred from the paſſion itſelf, and not from the object) anſwers to that great rule, which was dictated to the world about an hundred years before this philoſopher wrote, but inſtead of that I ſhall only take notice, with a real grief of heart, that the minds of many good men among us appear ſoured with party-principles, and alienated from one another in ſuch a manner, as ſeems to me altogether inconſiſtent with the dictates either of reaſon or religion. Zeal for a public cauſe is apt to breed paſſions in the hearts of virtuous perſons, to which the regard of their own private intereſt would never have betrayed them.

If this party-ſpirit has ſo ill an effect on our morals, it has likewiſe a very great one upon our judgments. We often hear a poor inſipid paper or pamphlet cried up, and ſometimes a noble piece depreciated by thoſe who are of a different principle from the author. One who is actuated by this ſpirit is almoſt under an incapacity of diſcerning either real blemiſhes or beauties. A man of merit in a different principle, is like an object ſeen in two different mediums, that appears crooked or broken, however ſtraight and entire it may be in itſelf. For this reaſon, there is ſcarce a perſon of any figure in England, who does not go under two contrary characters, as oppoſite to one another as light and darkneſs. Knowledge and learning ſuffer in a particular manner from this ſtrange prejudice, which at preſent prevails amongſt all ranks and degrees in the Britiſh nation. As men formerly became eminent in learned ſocieties by their parts and acquiſitions, they now diſtinguiſh themſelves by the warmth and violence, with which they eſpouſe their reſpective parties. Books are valued upon the like conſiderations; an abuſive ſcurrilous ſtyle paſſes for ſatire, and a dull ſcheme of party-notions is called fine writing.

There is one piece of ſophiſtry practiſed by both ſides, and that is the taking of any ſcandalous ſtory that has been ever whiſpered or invented of a private man, for a known and undoubted truth, and raiſing ſuitable ſpeculations upon it. Calumnies that have been never proved, or have been often refuted, are the ordinary poſtulatums of theſe infamous ſcriblers, upon which they proceed as upon firſt principles granted by all men. though in their hearts they know they are falſe, or at beſt very doubtful. When they have laid theſe foundations of ſcurrility, it is no wonder that their ſuperſtructure is every way anſwerable to them. If this ſhameleſs practice of the preſent age endures much longer, praiſe and reproach will ceaſe to be motives of action in good men.

There are certain periods of time in all governments when this inhuman ſpirit prevails. *Italy* was long torn in pieces by the *Guelfs* and *Gibelines*, and *France* by thoſe who were for and againſt the *league:* but it is very unhappy for a man to be born in ſuch a ſtormy and tempeſtuous ſeaſon. It is the reſtleſs ambition of artful men that thus breaks a people into factions, and draws ſeveral well-meaning perſons to their intereſt by a ſpecious concern for their country. How many honeſt minds are filled with uncharitable and barbarous notions, out of their zeal for the public good? What cruelties and outrages would they not commit againſt men of an adverſe party, whom they would honour and eſteem, if, inſtead of conſidering them as they are repreſented, they knew them as they are? Thus are perſons of the greateſt probity ſeduced into ſhameful errors and prejudices, and made bad men by that nobleſt of principles, the love of their country. I cannot here forbear mentioning the famous *Spaniſh* proverb, *If there were neither fools nor knaves in the world, all people would be of one mind.*

For my own part, I could heartily wiſh that all honeſt men would enter into an aſſociation, for the ſupport of one another againſt the endeavours of thoſe, whom they ought to look upon as their common enemies, whatſoever ſide they may belong to. Were there ſuch an honeſt body of neutral forces, we ſhould never ſee the worſt of men in great figures of life, becauſe they are uſeful to a party; nor the beſt unregarded, becauſe they are above practiſing thoſe methods which would be grateful to their faction. We ſhould then ſingle every criminal out of the herd, and hunt him down, however formidable and overgrown he might appear: on the contrary, we ſhould ſhelter diſtreſſed innocence, and defend virtue, however beſet with contempt and ridicule, envy or defamation. In ſhort, we ſhall not any longer regard our fellow-ſubjects as *Whigs* or *Tories*, *(court or country party)* but ſhould make the man of merit our friend, and the villain our enemy.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 10.

This day the libel, exhibited againſt the ſchooner Wray Galley, laden with 84 hogſheads of tobacco, by Henry Collins, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's armed ſchooner Magdalen, came on to be heard in the court of admiralty. The cauſe of ſeizure alledged was a ſuppoſed violation of an act of parliament, in not having given bond, before any tobacco had been taken on board, that the ſame ſhould be unladen in Great-Britain, the town of Berwick upon Tweed, or ſome Britiſh plantation. Upon conſideration of the arguments, the Judge determined that no country craft was required to give ſuch bond; and therefore the libelled veſſel, being in that predicament, was acquitted. The proſecutor has entered an appeal; and, probable cauſe of ſeizure being certified, the reſpondents were ordered to pay coſts.

By a proclamation of Governor Martin's, in the North Carolina gazette of the 17th ult. there is the following information. That a certain Richard Henderſon, late of Granville county, in that province, confederating with divers other perſons, had, in open violation of his Majeſty's royal proclamation, and of an act of the General Aſſembly, entered into treaty with ſome Cherokee Indians for the purchaſe and ceſſion of a very large tract of country, by ſome reputed to be 200 miles ſquare, by others 300 miles, and ſaid to be part of the hunting grounds of the Cherokee nation, and actually compriſed within the limits of the colony of Virginia and the royal grant to the Right Hon the Earl Granville: That ſuch a daring, unjuſt, and unwarrantable proceeding, is of a moſt alarming and dangerous tendency to the peace and welfare of that province and the colony of Virginia, inaſmuch as it is repreſented that the ſaid Richard Henderſon, and his confederates, have conditioned to pay the Indians, for the ceſſion of the ſaid land, a conſiderable quantity of *gunpowder*, whereby they will be furniſhed with the means of annoying his Majeſty's ſubjects in that and the neighbouring colonies; and that he has alſo invited many *debtors*, and other perſons in *deſperate circumſtances*, to deſert the province, and become ſettlers on the ſaid lands, to the great injury of creditors: That it is to be apprehended, if the ſaid Richard Henderſon is ſuffered to proceed in his unwarrantable and lawleſs undertaking, a ſettlement may be formed that will become an aſylum to the moſt abandoned fugitives from the ſeveral colonies, to the great moleſtation and injury of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

To Col. ANDREW LEWIS, *and Mr.* JOHN BOWYER.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR your paſt ſervice, you have our thanks, and we preſume it is all the reward ye deſire. And as we have again committed you the greateſt truſt we can confer (that of appearing for us in the great Council of the colony) we think it expedient ye hear our ſentiments at this important juncture. And firſt, we require you to repreſent us with hearts replete with the moſt grateful and loyal veneration for the race of Brunſwick, for they have been truly our fathers; and at the ſame time the moſt dutiful affection for our Sovereign, of whoſe honeſt heart we cannot entertain any diffidence; but ſorry we are to add, that in his councils we can no longer confide: A ſet of miſcreants, unworthy to adminiſter the laws of Britain's empire, have been permitted impiouſly to ſway. How unjuſtly, cruelly, and tyrannically, they have invaded our rights, we need not now put you in mind. We only ſay, and we aſſert it with pride, that the ſubjects of Britain are ONE; and when the honeſt man of Boſton, who has broke no law, has his property wreſted from him, the hunter on the Allegany muſt take the alarm, and, as a FREEMAN of America, he will fly to his Repreſentatives, and thus inſtruct them: Gentlemen, my gun, my tomahawk, my life, I deſire you to tender to the honour of my King and country; but my LIBERTY, to range theſe woods on the ſame terms my father has done is not mine to give up; it was not purchaſed by me, and purchaſed it was; it is entailed on my ſon, and the tenure is ſacred. Watch over it, Gentlemen, for to him it muſt deſcend unviolated, if my arm can defend it; but if not, if wicked power is permitted to prevail againſt me, the original purchaſe was blood, and mine ſhall ſeal the ſurrender.

That our countrymen, and the world, may know our diſpoſition, we chooſe that this be publiſhed. And we have one requeſt to add, that is, that the SONS of WORTH and FREEDOM who appeared for us at Philadelphia will accept our moſt ardent, grateful acknowledgments; and we hereby plight them our faith, that we will religiouſly obſerve their reſolutions, and obey their inſtructions, in contempt of power and temporary intereſt; and ſhould the meaſures they have wiſely calculated for our relief fail, *we will ſtand prepared for every Contingency*. We are, Gentlemen, your dutiful, &c.

The FREEHOLDERS of BOTETOURT.

BOSTON, March 13.

We are informed that two veſſels lately arrived at Dominica from Connecticut, having on board about 80 ſheep; the inhabitants of Dominica were much offended with the maſters for breaking through the Aſſociation of the Congreſs, and inſiſted that the ſheep ſhould be ſold, and the proceeds inverted into Cocoa, and tranſmitted to the Committee in this town for receiving donations.

And from St. Croix, we are informed, that a veſſel arrived there from the ſouthward, with ſix ſheep on board, contrary to the reſolves of the Congreſs. The Danes, filled with reſentment at the treachery, ſeized on the ſheep and hung them up, as monuments of their reſentment againſt thoſe Judaſes.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Committee Chamber, March 16, 1775.

THE Committee met by adjournment this Evening, at the Exchange.

Mr. Lewis, from the Sub-Committee appointed to ſtate the Caſe of Meſſieurs Robert Murray, and John Murray, reſpecting their having landed Goods from on board the Ship Beulah, reported two Letters from the Committee of Elizabeth-Town to this Committee, dated the 10th and 11th Inſtant.

The ſaid Sub-Committee alſo reported a Letter voluntarily produced to this Committee, at their Meeting on the 13th Inſtant, by Meſſieurs Murrays, in the following Words.

To the GENERAL COMMITTEE *for the City and County of New-York.*

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been diſappointed in our Deſign of reſhipping the Cargo of the Ship Beulah (lately arrived from London) in another Bottom, by which we were great Sufferers, and though we then conceived that ſuch our Deſign, if executed, would have been a Compliance with the Reſolution of the Congreſs, we acknowledge, that to alleviate in ſome Meaſure the great Loſs we ſuſtained, we have been induced to land a ſmall Part of her Cargo; and notwithſtanding we are perſuaded that it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impoſſible, to obtain full and ſufficient Evidence of the Fact; and that the Goods are ſecured in a Place of Safety, where they cannot be diſcovered; yet, upon mature Reflection, and with a View to ſatisfy the Public, and this Committee, as well as to prevent the Trouble of any further Enquiries upon this Subject; we are led to make this Declaration, and to acknowledge, that we are ſorry for the imprudent Step we have taken, and that we do condemn the ſame as an unjuſtifiable Meaſure; and as a further Proof of our Willingneſs to conform to the Reſolution of the Congreſs, as far as is now in our Power, we do hereby engage to reſhip all the ſaid Goods, according to the Tenor of the Aſſociation, and to give the Committee full and ſatisfactory Proof thereof, within ſeven Days from this Time, dated 13th March, 1775. ROBERT MURRAY,
JOHN MURRAY.

And that they did then offer to make a full and ample Confeſſion of every Fact relative to the unloading Goods from the Beulah, and to deliver to the Committee, at their then next Meeting, a full State of the Caſe, under their Oath and Affirmation.

The ſaid Sub-Committee further report, That Meſſrs. John and Robert Murray did accordingly deliver a State of that Tranſaction, which is in the Words following, viz.

INVENTORY of GOODS taken out of the Ship Beulah, at Sandy-Hook.

84 Bolts of Ruſſia Duck.
20 Pieces Raven do.
240 Packs of Pins.
5 Bales of Pepper, 2 of which are in a Hhd.
65 Bolts Ozenbrigs.
10 Pieces blue Strouds.
14 Pieces Iriſh Linen.
6 Pieces white Heſſen.
11 Do. Iriſh ſheeting.
1 Paper Bundle directed to Henry Van Vleeck.
1 Bundle Straw, ſuppoſed a Caſe Makers Cuſhear.
1 Small Box of Books, Papers, &c. directed to Samuel Kemble.
Some looſe Books and Paper.
Wrapper for the Strouds.
With Wrappers for ſaid Goods.

[*Then follow the Depoſitions of John Murray, and Robert Murray, purporting that the above is a full, juſt and true Inventory of all the Goods which were lately taken out of the Ship Beulah, at Sandy-Hook, &c.*]

The ſaid Sub-Committee further report, That the ſaid Meſſrs. Robert Murray, and John Murray, did write a Letter to this Committee, accompanying the ſaid State of the Caſe; which Letter is in the Words following:

To the GENERAL COMMITTEE *for the City and County of New-York.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE annexed Depoſitions contain as full and candid an Account of the Tranſaction relative to the Landing the Goods from the Ship Beulah, as we are able to give; in the doing of which, we have ſtudied to give the Committee, and our Fellow-citizens, the utmoſt Satisfaction we are capable of.

John Murray being obliged to go to Elizabeth-Town, to take an Inventory of the Goods, found the Committee then ſitting, and conceived it to be his Duty, as the Goods were within their Juriſdiction, to give them Notice thereof, and to make a full Acknowledgment to them; upon doing which, they took, with his Conſent, Poſſeſſion of the Goods as mentioned in the Affidavit.

We ſtill declare our Readineſs to re-ſhip the ſaid Goods as nearly as is now in our Power, agreeable to the Tenor of the Aſſociation, or to do otherwiſe with them, as the Committee of Elizabeth-Town ſhall think proper to intimate or direct; and that we are alſo ready to give this Committee any further Satisfaction reſpecting the ſaid Goods, that they may recommend. Being deſirous further to teſtify the Senſe we have of the imprudent Meaſure we have taken, as well as our Concern for the Trouble and Uneaſineſs it has given our Fellow-citizens, we would wiſh to make ſuch further Satisfaction to the Public, as might be moſt agreeable to them; and therefore do hereby chearfully engage to give the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds towards repairing the Hoſpital in this City, lately deſtroyed by Fire. We are, Gentlemen,

Very reſpectfully,

New-York, 15th March, 1775. *Your aſſured Friends,*
ROBERT MURRAY,
JOHN MURRAY.

Which Report being read, *Reſolved*, That this Committee do approve thereof; and *Ordered*, That the ſame be publiſhed, agreeable to the Directions of the 11th Article of the Aſſociation. *By Order of the Committee,*

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to Monday the firſt Day of May next. During their Seſſion, the following Acts were paſſed, *viz.*

A SUPPLEMENT *to the Act, intituled, "An Act for erecting a New Goal, Work-Houſe, and Houſe of Correction in the City of* Philadelphia."

A SUPPLEMENT *to the Act, intituled, "An Act appointing Wardens for the Port of* Philadelphia, *and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned."*

An ACT *to regulate the Aſſize of Bread, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

A SUPPLEMENT *to the Act, intituled "An Act for acknowledging and recording of Deeds."*

An ACT *for the Relief of two Inſolvent Debtors, languiſhing Priſoners in the Gaol of* Philadelphia *County, with Repect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.*

An ACT *to enable the Truſtees therein mentioned to ſell and diſpoſe of a certain Tract of Land, and to apply the Monies ariſing therefrom to the Uſe of the Low Dutch Reformed Congregation, or a religious Society of Chriſtians called* Dutch Preſbyterians.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intituled, "*An Act for acknowledging and recording of Deeds.*"

WHEREAS by the different and ſecret Ways of conveying Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, ſuch as are ill diſpoſed have it in their Power to commit Frauds, by Means whereof divers Perſons may be injured in their Purchaſes and Mortgages by prior and ſecret Conveyances, and fraudulent Incumbrances: For Remedy whereof, BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable *JOHN PENN*, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, by and with the Conſent and Advice of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That all Deeds and Conveyances, which, from and after the Publication hereof, ſhall be made and executed within this Province, of or concerning any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in this Province, or whereby the ſame may be any Way affected in Law or Equity, ſhall be acknowledged by one of the Grantors or Bargainors, or proved by one or more of

the subscribing Witnesses to such Deed, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or before one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas of the County where the Lands conveyed lie, and shall be recorded in the Office for recording of Deeds in the County where such Lands or Hereditaments are lying and being, within Six Months after the Execution of such Deeds or Conveyances; and that every such Deed and Conveyance, that shall at any Time after the Publication hereof be made and executed, and which shall not be proved and recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged fraudulent, and void against any subsequent Purchaser or Mortgagee for valuable Consideration, unless such Deed or Conveyance be recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of the Deed or Conveyance under which such subsequent Purchaser or Mortgagee shall claim.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all such Deeds and Conveyances, which shall be made and executed out of this Province, after the Publication of this Act, and acknowledged or proved in Manner as directed by the Laws heretofore for that Purpose made, or proved by one or more of the subscribing Witnesses, before any Supreme Judge of this Province, shall be recorded in the Office for the recording of Deeds in the County where the Lands and Hereditaments specified in such Deed or Deeds do lie, within the Space of Twelve Months after the Execution thereof, otherwise every such Deed or Conveyance shall be adjudged fraudulent, and void against any subsequent Purchaser or Mortgagee for valuable Consideration, unless such Deed or Conveyance be recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of the Deed or Conveyance under which such subsequent Purchaser or Mortgagee shall claim.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall not extend to any Lease not exceeding Twenty-one Years, where the actual Possession and Occupation go along with the Lease, any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas there is no Provision made by the Act to which this is a Supplement, for the proving Deeds or Conveyances, where the Grantors and the Witnesses are deceased: For Remedy whereof, *Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the Publication of this Act, where the Grantors and Witnesses of any Deed or Conveyance are deceased, or cannot be had, it shall and may be lawful to and for any of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or any Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the County where the Lands lie, to take the Examination of any Witness or Witnesses, on Oath or Affirmation, to prove the Hand-writing of such deceased Witness or Witnesses, or where such Proof cannot be had, then to prove the Hand-writing of the Grantor or Grantors, which shall be certified by the Justice before whom such Proof shall be made, and such Deed or Conveyance, being so proved, shall be recorded as is usual in other Cases directed by the said Act.

And whereas the Fees for recording Deeds and other Conveyances, as settled by the Laws now in Force, are not equal to the Trust, Labour and Expence of the Officers, *Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the Publication of this Act the said Recorders, and the Master of the Rolls-Office, respectively, shall have and receive for recording, and for copying or exemplifying all Laws, Deeds, Conveyances and Writings, entered in the said Office, *Three Farthings* for every Line containing not less than twelve Words; and for every Search *One Shilling*; and for every acknowledging Satisfaction in the Margin of a Mortgage, recorded as aforesaid, *One Shilling*; and shall have and receive for affixing the Seal to every Exemplification *One Shilling and Six-pence*; and for the Seal of Office, and Indorsement of Certificate on each Deed acknowledged, and his Hand thereto, *One Shilling and Six-pence*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Recorder of Deeds in this Province shall keep a fair Book, in which he shall immediately make an Entry of every Deed or Writing brought into his Office to be recorded, mentioning therein the Date, the Parties, and the Place where the Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, granted or conveyed by the said Deed or Writing, are situate, dating the same Entry on the Day in which such Deed or Writing was brought into his Office, and shall record all such Deeds and Writings in regular Succession, according to their Priority of Time in being brought into the said Office; and shall also immediately give a Receipt to the Person bringing such Deed or Writing to be recorded, bearing Date on the same Day with the Entry, containing the Abstract aforesaid; for which Entry and Receipt he shall take or receive no Fee or Reward whatever. And if any Recorder of Deeds within this Province shall record any Deed or Writing before another first brought into his Office to be recorded, or in any other Manner than is herein directed, or shall neglect or refuse to make such an Entry, or to give such a Receipt, as is herein before directed, or shall directly or indirectly take or receive any Fee or Reward for such Entry and Receipt, or either of them, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such Offence, *One Hundred Pounds*, lawful Money of this Province; one Half to the Governor, for the Support of Government, and the other Half to him or them that shall sue for the same, to be recovered in any Court of Record within this Province, by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint, wherein no Essoin, Protection or Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance, shall be allowed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Recorders of Deeds of the several Counties of this Province shall, on or before the first Day of *August* next, become bound to the Governor of this Province for the Time being in Bonds, with one or more sufficient Securities, as follows, *to wit*.

The Recorder for the County of *Philadelphia* in the Sum of *Fifteen Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Bucks* in the Sum of *Six Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Chester* in the Sum of *Eight Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Lancaster* in the Sum of *Eight Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *York* in the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Cumberland* in the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Berks* in the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Northampton* in the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Bedford* in the Sum of *Three Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Northumberland* in the Sum of *Three Hundred Pounds*.

The Recorder for the County of *Westmoreland* in the Sum of *Three Hundred Pounds*.

Which said Bonds shall severally be conditioned for the true and faithful Execution of their respective Offices, and for delivering up the Records and other Writings, belonging to the said respective Offices, whole, safe and undefaced, to their Successors in Office; which said respective Bonds shall be filed in the Secretary's Office, and there be safely kept, in order to be made Use of for making Satisfaction to the Parties that shall be damnified or aggrieved, in the same Manner as the Bonds given by the Sheriffs of the several Counties are by Law directed to be made Use of, sued, prosecuted and applied.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That so much of the Act to which this is a Supplement, as relates to the Fees to be taken by the several Recorders, and the Securities to be by them given, or is altered and supplied by this Act, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be repealed, and made null and void.

Passed March 18, 1775.

On Thursday, the 16th instant, according to the notice given in our last, the subscribers towards a fund for establishing an American manufactory of woollens, linens, and cottons, met in Carpenters-Hall, to consider of a plan for carrying the same into execution. A President being chosen, opened the business of the day with a sensible and elegant Speech, pointing out the advantages of establishing the aforesaid manufactories in this country. The company afterwards proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen. Treasurer, *Joseph Stiles*. Secretary, *James Cannon*. Managers, *Christopher Marshall, Richard Humphreys, Jacob Winey, Isaac Gray, Samuel Wetherill*, junior, *Christopher Ludwick, Frederick Kuhl, Robert S. Jones, Richard Wells, Thomas Tilbury, James Popham, Isaac Howell*.

The business of the day being finished, the company unanimously voted their thanks to the President, and requested that he would favour them with a copy of his Speech for publication, which he politely consented to.

IN *ASSEMBLY*, AT *NEW-CASTLE*.

WEDNESDAY, *15th March*, 1775. A. M.

The House resumed the consideration of the Proceedings of the late CONVENTION, and of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and after due deliberation,

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That this House do approve of the conduct of the late Representatives of this Government in their said CONVENTION, and of their appointment of the said CÆSAR RODNEY, THOMAS M'KEAN, and GEORGE READ, as Deputies on the part and behalf of this Government.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That this House do approve of the Proceedings of the late CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia, and of the conduct of the Gentlemen appointed Deputies to attend the same on the part of this Government.

On motion, *Resolved, nemine contradicente*, That the thanks of this House be given to all the members of the said CONGRESS, and in particular to the Gentlemen who represented this government at the same, for their faithful and judicious discharge of the trust in them reposed.

Ordered, That the minutes and journal of the said CONVENTION and CONGRESS be deposited amongst the files and minutes of this House.

THURSDAY, 16th *March*, A. M.

Upon motion, *Resolved, nemine contradicente*, That the Hon. CÆSAR RODNEY, Speaker, THOMAS M'KEAN, and GEORGE READ, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed and authorised to represent this government, at the AMERICAN CONGRESS proposed to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May next, or at any other time and place, with full power to them, or any two of them, together with the Delegates from the other American Colonies, to concert and agree upon such further measures, as shall appear to them best calculated for the accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and the Colonies upon a constitutional foundation, which the House most ardently wish for; and that they report their proceedings to the next sessions of General Assembly.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN MACPHERSON, Clk. of Assembly.

The Committee of the County of Cumberland, in New-Jersey, met at Bridge-Town; and after reading the Association of the American Congress, it appeared, by the voluntary Declaration of Silas Newcomb, Esq; a Member of the Committee, that he had contravened the same, and, in open Violation of the 3d Article of the aforesaid Association, had drank East-India Tea in his Family ever since the 1st Day of March instant, and that he is determined to persist in the same Practice; after much Time spent in vain to convince Mr. Newcomb of his Error, it was agreed, that it is the Duty of this Committee, agreeable to the 11th Article of the above-mentioned Compact, to break off all Dealings with him, and in this Manner publish the Truth of the Case, that he may be distinguished from the Friends of American Liberty.

By Order of the Committee,
March 6, 1775. THOMAS EWING, *Clerk*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Prince George, R. Evans, and Brig Industry, J. Proctor, from Bristol. Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Ship Rebecca and Susanna, R. Casson, Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Brig Nancy, W. Adamson, Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Snow Venus, G. Atkinson, Brig Mount Holly, G. Bailey, Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, and Ship Grace, F. M'Causland, Lisbon. Brig Devonshire, P. Bell, Barbados. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua. Brig Susanna, W. Nicholls, Dominica. Schooner Countess of Dunmore, R. Lilly, Hispaniola.

Outwards. Brig Two Friends, ———, for Grenades, Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, Nantucket. Schooner James, D. Livingston, St. Eustatia. Ship Ranger, P. Amiel, Liverpool. Brig Venus, P. Barry, St. Kitts. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Lisbon. Snow Saltar, J. Reid, Bristol.

Cleared. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, and Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, to Barbados. Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Cowes. Brig Rebecca, J. Lovell, Madeira. Brig Speedwell, G. Frith, and Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Schooner Three Friends, S. Toby, and Schooner William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. E. Brig Cornelia, W. Paul, Falmouth, G. B. Schooner Betsey, S. Hall, and Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Virginia. Ship Lord Camden, J. Clubb, Maryland. Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool. Schooner James, D. Livingston, St. Eustatia. Snow Venus, P. Barry, St. Kitts.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1775.

ALL persons that have any just demands against the estate of JOHN JOHNSON, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, Farmer, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled and paid; and those that are any ways indebted to the said estate, are requested immediately to discharge the same, as there is a necessity to settle the estate as soon as possible; therefore, those that are delinquent may not expect any further indulgence, from JOSEPH JOHNSON, junior, and THOMAS PUGH, Executors. ¶

THE TRUSTEES of the Society for promoting Learning amongst the Baptist Churches, are desired to attend their Half Yearly Meeting, at the Baptist Meeting House, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th Day of April next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

WILLIAM BALL, Clerk.

NOW ON HAND,

And will be sold, wholesale and retail, on reasonable TERMS,

A LARGE and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season, imported in the last fall vessels, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by

WILLIAM TURNBULL,

In Second-street, the fourth door below Chestnut-street, and corner of Vidall's-alley.

Likewise a few Crates of plain and enamelled Queen's ware, sorted, suitable for town or country. 6 W.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public sale on Monday, the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Wells, in Upper-Dublin, two certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of Upper-Dublin aforesaid, one of them containing —— acres; bounded by land of Derrick Tyson, and Burke's land: The other of them containing 15 acres and 38 perches; bounded by land of Joseph Hubbs, Jacob Gubler, and others; with their respective improvements and appurtenances; late the estate of Valentine Puff, the elder, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of Cheltenham, about two miles from Webb's tavern, in Abington, and at the junction of the White-marsh and Oxford Church roads, and on the westerly side of the Lime-kiln road, two tracts or pieces of land, with the appurtenances; one of them containing 16¼ acres: The other of them containing 12 acres; late the estate of a certain Christian Edel, the elder, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of April next, at the house of George Losh, in Germantown, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain stone messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, situate on the north easterly side of Germantown main street, in Germantownship, containing 6¼ acres; bounded by land of George Bringhurst, John Bringhurst, George Donnahewer, John Ecksine, and others; a very pleasant situation; about an acre of very good orchard, a number of fruit trees of different kinds, an excellent piece of meadow, about an acre and an half of woodland; the whole in good repair; late the estate of Michael Brandson, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 12th of March instant, living in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia county, a servant lad, named *William Milcham*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, this country born, about 18 years of age, well set, fresh coloured, full faced, black eyes, fandy hair, a down looking fellow, and slow in speech; had on, and took with him, a brown camblet coat, a pair of black knit breeches, an old felt hat, homespun shirt; it is very likely that he may change his clothes; it is expected he is gone to Philadelphia, as he has friends there. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

EDWARD PRICE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 7th day of April next, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in Kennet township, in the county of Chester, containing 100 acres; bounded by Wilmington road, and by lands now or late of Joshua Harlin, George Brown, and Moses Frayer; late the state of Joseph Millinger; seized and taken in execution by

March 18, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 10th day of April next, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in West-Nottingham, in the county of Chester, containing 195 acres and allowance; bounded by land of John Buyers, Samuel and Thomas Ewin, and by Octarara-creek; late the estate of Thomas Collins; seized and taken in execution by

March 18, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 11th day of April next, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in Thornbury township, in the county of Chester, containing 34 acres; bounded by land of Jacob Vernon, John Hickman, and others; late the estate of David Lewis; seized and taken in execution by

March 18, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

In Elizabeth-town, commonly called Hager's-town, in Frederick county, Maryland,

A TWO STORY corner BRICK HOUSE and LOT, at the Market-place, and a good stone kitchen, a good barn and stables, a good well upon the lot, very convenient for tavern and store, which was kept in it ever since it was built. Any person that has a notion to buy said house and lot, may apply to the subscriber, in said town. MARTIN HARRY. ¶

CAME into the pasture of ZACHARIAH DERRICK, in the township of Lower-Chichester, Chester county, about the middle of November, in the year 1773, a pale red HEIFER, with a white face, marked with two slits, or rather swallow forks, in the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay for keeping, and take her away.

N. B. This is the second time of advertising. ‖

To be LETT on GROUNDRENT for ever,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND, situate on the south side of Christian-street, and west side of Third-street continued, in the District of Southwark; also some LOTS on the east side of Second-street continued, in said District. The said LOTS are part of the Swedes Church lands, will be lett very reasonable, and have sufficient depth. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to rent the same. ¶

REYNOLD KEEN, JOHN STILLE.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 20th of March instant, in Third-street, between Walnut-street and Church-alley, a Silver WATCH, with a Shagreen Case, the Maker's Name *Thomas Wagstaffe, London*. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the PRINTERS hereof, shall receive the above reward. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain JOHN FORD, deceased, by bond, note or book-debt, are desired to make immediate payment, and all who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjusted by

ANN FORD, Administratrix.

N. B. A commodious front store and cellar, to be let by the said *Ann Ford*, at her house, in Penn-street, near the Bird-in-Hand wharff.

[*Advertisements omitted this Week will be in our next.*]

Fourthly, That the Obſervatory ſhall be at all times open to the curious, and particularly that Captains and Mates of veſſels, and young gentlemen deſirous of obtaining a practical knowledge in aſtronomy, ſhall have admittance, and (under proper rules to be framed for that purpoſe) be taught the uſe of inſtruments, and the method of making obſervations, eſpecially the *new method* of aſcertaining the *longitude* at ſea; for the perfecting of which the Parliament of Great-Britain has of late given ſuch ample rewards, to the ſingular advantage of trade and navigation.

Fifthly, That the obſervations to be made by the Public Obſerver ſhall be annually publiſhed, under the inſpection of the *American Philoſophical Society*, and communicated to the learned ſocieties in Europe, with ſuch remarks as may render them generally uſeful and entertaining.

Sixthly, That the ſame perſon might alſo be appointed Surveyor of the high roads and waters, in order, that when any public propoſals are to be made for improving navigation and ſhortening the communications between capital trading places, there may be always a perſon who has leiſure, and is ſkilled in meaſuring and reducing diſtances, taking heights and levels, and who may be employed in conjunction with others, when neceſſary, to make report on all ſuch matters, either at the expence of thoſe who requeſt ſuch ſervice, or at the public expence, as the caſe may require.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Honourable Houſe would take the premiſes into your conſideration, and allow an yearly ſalary for ſuch perſon, at leaſt as a Public Aſtronomical Obſerver, if you ſhould not view the additional office of Surveyor of the high roads and waters in the ſame important light as it is viewed by your Petitioners; and they further pray, that you would give them leave to bring in a bill for the legiſlative appointment of ſuch Public Obſerver, and for regulating his duty in the execution of his truſt; and your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Signed in behalf, and by order of The American Philoſophical Society, *at* Philadelphia, *March* 6, 1775.

THOMAS BOND, *V. P.*"

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York.

Die Veneris, 10. *ho. A. M. the 3d March*, 1775.

THE order of the day being read, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, upon the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a ſtate of the Grievances of this colony: Which report is in the words following.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the act of 6th Geo. 3, chap. 12, intituled, "An act for "the better ſecuring the dependency of his Majeſty's "dominions in America, upon the Crown and Parlia-"ment of Great-Britain;" declaring the right of Parliament to bind the colonies in all caſes whatſoever, is a Grievance.

A motion was then made by Col. Schuyler in the words following,

Mr. Chairman,

I move that the act of 4th Geo. 3. chap. 15, ſo far as it impoſes duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America—extends the Admiralty Courts beyond their ancient limits—deprives his Majeſty's American ſubjects of trial by jury—authorizes the Judges certificates to indemnify the proſecutor from damages that he might otherwiſe be liable to, and holds up an injurious diſcrimination between the ſubjects in Great-Britain, and thoſe in America, is a Grievance.

Mr. De Lancey then moved, that the previous queſtion be firſt put, whether the queſtion upon that part of Col. Schuyler's motion, which is comprehended in the following words, that is to ſay, "ſo far as it impoſes duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, be now put? and debates ariſing thereon, and the ſaid previous queſtion being accordingly put, it was carried in the Affirmative.

The queſtion being then put on Col. Schuyler's motion, it was carried in the Affirmative, therefore,

2. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the aforeſaid act of 4th of Geo. 3. chap. 15, ſo far as it impoſes duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America—extends the Admiralty Courts beyond their ancient limits—deprives his Majeſty's American ſubjects of trial by jury—authorizes the Judges certificates to indemnify the proſecutor from damages that he might otherwiſe be liable to, and holds up an injurious diſcrimination between the ſubjects in Great-Britain and thoſe in America, is a Grievance.

Mr. De Lancey then made a motion in the words following, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

I move that the opinion of this Committee be taken, whether his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain have a right to regulate the trade of the colonies, and to lay duties on articles that are imported directly into the colonies, from any foreign country or plantation, which may interfere with the products or manufactures of Great-Britain, or any other parts of his Majeſty's dominions?

Mr. Clinton then moved, that the previous queſtion be firſt put, whether the queſtion upon Mr. De Lancey's motion be now put? and debates ariſing thereon, and the ſaid previous queſtion being accordingly put, it was carried in the Affirmative.

The queſtion being then accordingly put on Mr. De Lancey's motion, it was carried in the Affirmative.

And thereupon 3. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain have a right to regulate the trade of the colonies, and to lay duties on articles that are imported directly into this colony from any foreign country or plantation, which may interfere with the products or manufactures of Great-Britain, or any other parts of his Majeſty's dominions.

Col. Schuyler then made a motion in the following words, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

I move the following in addition to the preceding reſolution, to wit, "excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects in America, without their conſent."

Mr. Billop then moved, that the previous queſtion be firſt put, whether the queſtion upon the ſaid motion be now put? and debates ariſing thereon, and the ſaid previous queſtion being accordingly put, it was carried in the Negative.

The act of 3d Geo. 3. chap. 22, ſect. 8, being read, and debates ariſing thereon, the queſtion was put, whether the ſum directed therein to be given as ſecurity by claimants of veſſels, is a Grievance? The ſame paſſed in the Negative.

4. *Reſolved*, therefore, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the ſum directed in the ſaid laſt mentioned act to be given as ſecurity by claimants of veſſels, is not a Grievance.

5. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the 9th ſection of ſaid laſt mentioned act, giving the Courts of Admiralty a concurrent juriſdiction with the Courts of Common Law, in cauſes ariſing within the body of a county, and thereby leaving it in the power of a proſecutor to deprive the ſubject of a trial by jury of the vicinage; and the act of 8th Geo. 3d. chap. 22, giving ſimilar powers to Courts of Vice Admiralty, are grievances.

6. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the act of 4th Geo. 3d. chap. 34, is a Grievance, in as much as it prohibits the Legiſlature of this colony from paſſing any law for the emiſſion of a paper currency to be a legal tender within the colony, ſo advantageous to the growth and commerce of this colony; the want whereof might, in a great meaſure, diſable his Majeſty's ſubjects here, upon proper requiſition, from granting ſuch aids as may be neceſſary for the general weal and ſafety of the Britiſh empire.

7. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the act of 6th Geo. 3d. chap. 52, ſo far as the ſame lays a duty upon melaſſes and ſyrups, coffee, and on piemento, of the growth and produce of any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, which ſhall be imported or brought from thence into any other Britiſh colony or plantation in America, is a Grievance.

8. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the act of 7th Geo. 3d. chap. 46, raiſing a revenue for making proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government, is a Grievance; as it lays a duty on tea, which is a commodity we are obliged to get from England, and prohibited from importing from any other place; as it raiſes a revenue for the ſupport of government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the Colonies, independent of the people; is contrary to, and a revocation of that ſyſtem of rights and privileges, on which the government of the Colonies hath been eſtabliſhed; as it deprives the legiſlatures of the Colonies of that check and controul upon the ſervants of the public, which the Parliament hath in Great-Britain, and deprives the ſubjects in the Colonies of the rights and privileges which they always, before the paſſing that act, have been eſteemed intitled to, and, of right, enjoy equal with the people of Great-Britain.

9. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the act of 7th Geo, 3d. chap. 59, requiring the legiſlature of this Colony to provide for the ſervices therein mentioned, without application made to the Repreſentatives of the People of this Colony in General Aſſembly, and holding up by any other acts a ſuſpenſion of the legiſlative powers of this Colony, until ſuch requiſition be complied with, is a Grievance, dangerous to the rights of His Majeſty's Subjects in this Colony.

10. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the act of 12th Geo. 3d. chap. 24, intituled, "An act for the better ſecuring and preſerving his Majeſty's dock yards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition and ſtores;" as it deprives the American Subject of a trial by a jury of the vicinage, and authorizes the trial of perſons charged with committing certain offences out of the realm, in any ſhire or county within the realm, is dangerous to the lives and liberties of the ſubject.

11. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the conſtruction of the ſtatute of 35th Henry 8th. chap. 2, as held up by both Houſes of Parliament, in their addreſs to his Majeſty in the 9th year of his reign, recommending the iſſuing a ſpecial commiſſion for enquiring of treaſons, and miſpriſion of treaſons, committed in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in order to have the offenders, if any there were, tried in Great-Britain, is a Grievance.

12. *Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the ſtatute of 14th Geo. 3d. chap. 88, ſo far as it impoſes duties upon certain articles of merchandize, imported into the province of Quebec (which by another ſtatute of the ſame year, chap. 83, is ſo extended as to comprehend all the Indian country from Hudſon's-Bay to the mouth of the river Ohio) is a Grievance; as by the ſaid ſtatutes the grand commerce formerly carried on from this Colony, with the numerous Indian natives, is in a great meaſure deſtroyed; and by which the beneficial and uſeful intercourſe with them is almoſt intirely cut off, as the only place by which the dutied articles may be imported into the ſaid province is reſtricted to the port of St. John's, on the river Sorel, which is ſo extremely remote from the other colonies, that the carrying of goods to be entered there, to proſecute the Indian trade, muſt neceſſarily be attended with ſuch a heavy expence, as to amount to a total prohibition.—That the diſcrimination made in the ſaid ſtatute of 14th Geo. 3d. chap. 88, in favour of the ſugar colonies, by ſubjecting the continental colonies to a larger duty on the dutied articles, is a Grievance.—And that the ſaid ſtatute of 14th Geo. 3d. chap. 83, ſo far as it may be conſtrued to eſtabliſh the Roman Catholic religion in the province of Quebec, ſo extended, is a Grievance.

The act of 14th Geo. 3d. intituled, "An act to diſcontinue in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, wares or merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America;" being read, and debates ariſing thereon, and the queſtion being put, whether the ſame is a Grievance that effects this colony? it was carried in the Affirmative.

13. *Reſolved*, therefore, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the laſt mentioned act is a Grievance.

Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Kiſſam, and Mr. Rapalje, conceive the above act to be a grievance, ſo far as the ſame affects the trade of this colony.

14. *Reſolved*, That the act of the 14th Geo. 3d. chap. 39, intituled, "An act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England;" ſo far as the ſame may eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent in America, is a grievance.

The act of 14th Geo. 3d. chap. 45, intituled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England;" being read, the queſtion was put, whether the ſame is a Grievance? And debates ariſing thereon, it was carried in the Affirmative.

15. *Reſolved*, therefore, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the laſt mentioned act is a Grievance.

Meſſrs. Nicoll, Kiſſam, and Gale, conceive that the aforeſaid act, ſo far as the ſame may form a precedent for altering or taking away charter rights granted to the ſubject in America, contrary to the ordinary courſe of law, is a Grievance.

After ſome time ſpent thereon, and having gone through the ſame, Mr. Speaker took the chair, and Col. Seaman reported, That he was directed to make the following report to the houſe, to wit.

That after reading the ſaid report in the committee, and upon reading it again, paragraph by paragraph; on the queſtions upon the firſt and ſecond reſolutions, ſeverally, whether they agree to the ſame? they paſſed in the Affirmative.

That he then read the third reſolution; upon which debates aroſe; and having put the queſtion, Whether they agree thereto? it paſſed in the Affirmative.

That he next read Col. Schuyler's motion for the following addition to the ſaid third reſolution, to wit, "Excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects in America, without their conſent." On the queſtion, whether they agree to the ſaid addition? debates aroſe, the committee divided, and it paſſed in the Affirmative.

Reſolved, therefore, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the foregoing addition, as moved for by Col. Schuyler, be added to the ſaid third reſolution.

On reading the fourth reſolution, debates aroſe, and the queſtion being put, Whether they agree thereto? it paſſed in the Affirmative.

That the fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth reſolutions were ſeverally read, and on the queſtions ſeverally put thereon, were agreed to Nemine Contradicente.

The thirteenth reſolution being then read; on the queſtion, Whether they agree to the ſame; debates aroſe, the Committee divided, and it paſſed in the Affirmative.

The queſtion was next put on the fourteenth reſolution, which paſſed in the Affirmative, Nemine Contradicente.

The fifteenth reſolution being next proceeded on; after ſome time ſpent in debates, and the queſtion being put thereon, it paſſed in the Affirmative.

Meſſrs. Nicoll, Kiſſam, Gale, and Col. Philips, conceive the act alluded to in the ſaid fifteenth reſolution, ſo far as the ſame may form a precedent for altering or taking away charter rights granted to the ſubject in America, contrary to the ordinary courſe of law, is a Grievance.

Which report he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where the ſame was again read: On the queſtion, Whether the houſe agreed thereto? debates aroſe; and it paſſed in the Affirmative.

Reſolved, therefore, That this houſe doth agree with the Committee in their ſaid report and reſolutions.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday, the 7th day of April next, by the ſubſcribers, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Reed, Merchant, late of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, Weſt New-Jerſey, deceaſed,

A SMALL FARM, ſituate in Amwell aforeſaid, fronting the great road leading to the Union Iron-works, about a mile from Ringo's tavern, and 16 miles from Trenton, containing 48 acres of land, on which is a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe, 4 rooms on a floor, in excellent repair, where a ſtore for the ſale of all kinds of merchandize has been kept with very good ſucceſs for upwards of 40 years paſt; there are on the premiſes a ſtore-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, chaiſe-houſe, large new barn, ſtables, barracks, bearing orchard, a well of good water that never fails in the drieſt ſeaſons, about ſix acres of good clover and ſpeargraſs meadow, watered by living ſprings, a garden paled in, with a variety of fruit trees; the whole in good fence and divided into proper fields, except about eight acres of woodland. Alſo to be ſold, the ſame day, 27 acres of woodland, ſituate about a mile from the ſaid ſmall farm, fronting the aforeſaid great road. The title to the whole is deemed indiſputable; the vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, where attendance will be given and conditions made known by JAMES KIRKPATRICK, JOHN HART, and SAMUEL TUCKER, Executors. *Trenton, March* 2, 1775. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN from the ſubſcriber, living at Pennſgrove Forge (alias Pennal's Forge) in Cheſter county, 6 miles from Cheſter town, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Collins*, about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, a thick well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, round ſhouldered, and walks very clumſey, has not the proper uſe of his right ſide, his right hand larger than his left, has a running in his right ſhoulder, which is partly well, has ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves, a ſwanſkin under jacket, a pair of blue cloth trowſers, ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of brown yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs buckles, and an old caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by W. TWADDELL. §

Middletown, March 10, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, ſome time in November laſt, adverтiſed all thoſe indebted to him, by bond, note, or book account, to pay the ſame to him immediately, as he was under a neceſſity of ſettling with his creditors, but as ſeveral have not complied therewith, he now acquaints thoſe that have neglected the notice already given, unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective balances to himſelf (no perſon elſe being impowered) he will deliver their accounts to a lawyer to be recovered, without reſpect of perſons. WILLIAM MACKEY. ¶

Lancaſter Goal, March 10, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 23d day of February laſt, a certain *Mary Mentor*, alias *M'Kann*, ſays ſhe is a ſervant to William Willſon, Inn-holder, in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, about 5 miles from Newport; ſhe is of low ſtature, black complexion, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. Her maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſcharged, on paying her fees, by

GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of March inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-Houſe (if not ſold before at private ſale)

TWO contiguous two ſtory BRICK TENEMENTS, and a lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Greenwich-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, continued in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 100 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, bounded on the eaſt by ground belonging to the heirs of John Trifts, deceaſed, on the ſouth by Enoch Flower's ground, and on the weſt by ground of Joſeph Wharton; being part of the real eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

March 4, 1775. ¶ LEWIS WEISS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 29, 1775. NUMB. 2414.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY HEALTHY YOUNG NEGROE FELLOW, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, has been chiefly uſed to Houſe-work, and is an excellent Waiter.---- Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE LET,

AN elegant PARLOUR, genteelly furniſhed, a Bed-Chamber and Lodging-Room for Servants, in a very pleaſant Situation, and in the genteeleſt Neighbourhood in this City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient CELLAR, at the Corner of Walnut and Third-ſtreets. Enquire of ELIZABETH MAXFIELD, living at ſaid Place.

TO BE SOLD, BY
BAYNTON and MORGAN,

A FEW Hogſheads of beſt MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
Choice LISBON WINE, in Quarter-caſks.
COFFEE, in Tierces and Bags.
GENEVA, in Caſes.
BRANDY, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.
Fifty Groſs of PLAYING CARDS.
Womens Stuff SHOES, at 5*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* a Pair.
A ſmall Quantity of JAMAICA SPIRIT, of Five Years, Ten Years, and Fifteen Years old.
Excellent PORT WINE, by the Dozen.
And all Kinds of GROCERIES.

They put up Sea Stores of every Kind at the ſhorteſt Notice, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms. *Theſe.*

TO BE SOLD,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 19 acres, on a road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown and Frankford, between Mr. Henry Keppele, junior, and Dr. Thomas Bond's country ſeats, being a healthy, high, airy ſituation, commands a very extenſive and agreeable proſpect, and has an excellent ſpring of water thereon. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to
CHRISTIANA JUSTICE, at Andrew Doz's.
N. B. The purchaſer may fix the time of payment.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing about 20 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſs, in Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, about one mile below George Gray's Ferry, and 5 miles from the City of Philadelphia, on which is erected a ſmall frame tenement, with a never-failing ſpring of excellent water near the door, about 4 acres of the above tract are well timbered, and the remainder (except a ſmall piece which may be made good meadow) good arable land, and well fenced. It is conveniently ſituated for a ſtore or tradeſman, and near ſeveral different places of worſhip. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, in the City of Philadelphia. *March* 20, 1775. ‖ MARGARET STILLE.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 13th day of April next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, containing 180 acres; bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, Robert Matthews, Jacob Coſman, James Hanna, and others; late the eſtate of Arthur Graham; ſeized and taken in execution by
March 18, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 14th day of April next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 35 acres; bounded by lands late of John Strong, Matthew Ferguſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution by
March 18, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 14th day of April next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 309 acres, with allowance; bounded by lands of Samuel M'Ilduff, Joſeph Darlington, and lands late of Doctor Moſes Scott; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by
March 18, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 15th day of April next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 139 acres; bounded by land of Thomas Gibbons, John Erwin, the Widow Carr, and others; late the eſtate of John Garner, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 17th day of April next, a certain houſe and lot, and piece of ground, ſituate in Darby town, Cheſter county; bounded by a lot of ground, now or late of Philip Price, on the eaſt ſide of High-ſtreet, and by a lot of Thomas Pearſon, containing 349 perches; late the eſtate of James Pearſon; ſeized and taken in execution by
March 18, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1775.

A SERVANT WOMAN's Time to be diſpoſed of, having two Years to ſerve from the 5th of May next; ſhe is a very good Spinner and Waſher, can do Houſe-work, is very honeſt, and ſold for Want of Buſineſs to employ her. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Edward Lane, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, where the ſubſcriber now lives, about the laſt of February, Four Stray SHEEP, three Ewes and one Ram, they are all marked with a hole in each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, from JOHN BRYAN. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED *(Price Three Shillings)*
By SAMUEL DELLAP,

THE LETTERS of ABELARD and HELOISE. To which is prefixed a particular account of their lives, amours and misfortunes, by the late JOHN HUGHES, Eſquire. To which is now firſt added, The Poem of Eloiſa to Abelard, by Mr. Pope, embelliſhed with a neat copperplate frontiſpiece. Theſe Letters are well known to be genuine pieces, occaſioned by an amour which had a very extraordinary conſequence, and made a great noiſe at the time when it happened, being between two of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of that age, who were remarkable for their genius and learning as well as by a moſt extravagant paſſion for each other, are every where full of the ſentiments of the heart (not to be imitated in a feigned ſtory) and touches of nature much more moving than any which can flow from the pen of a writer of novels; or enter into the imagination of any who had not felt the like emotions and diſtreſs. The great calamities of his life took their riſe from an unhappy indulgence of a criminal paſſion, and giving himſelf a looſe to unwarrantable pleaſures; after this he was perpetually involved in ſorrow and diſtreſs, and in vain ſought for eaſe and quiet in a monaſtic life. To be ſold by Mr. William Woodhouſe, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. Robert Aitken, Bookſeller, Front-ſtreet; Mr. Robert Bell, Bookſeller, Third-ſtreet; Mr. Francis Bailey, Printer, Lancaſter; Meſſrs. Furman and Hunt, Merchants, Trenton; Mr. David Nelſon, Merchant, in Wilmington; and by the Printers hereof.

Baltimore, March 17, 1775.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

The following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 acres of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chiliſquaque, in the Fork of Suſquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland; which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania. The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent---ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a lime ſtone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered, by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chiliſquaque Creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a great ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Suſquehanna, being only five or ſix miles diſtant from the Eaſt, and ſeven or eight miles from the Weſt Branch of that river; to the latter, there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner into twenty-one different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water. A plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to Samuel Hunter Eſq; at Sunbury, who is authoriſed to agree with any perſons inclined to purchaſe; or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.

A plantation containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's Creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties into Juniata, about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream. At leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw mill might be erected, to great advantage, as the hills around abound in pine timber.--- Its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Suſquehanna, renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.

A plantation containing 185¾ acres of land, lying on Tuſſey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved lots, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn, and a ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid lots and lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore, Maryland.

6 W. SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a cellar under the whole, ſtone kitchen, and a well of good water in ſaid kitchen, a barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, a young bearing orchard, of grafted fruit, about 18 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a ſuitable quantity of timber land. Alſo a griſt and ſaw-mill, on a good ſtream of water, which runs through the middle of the plantation, and ſtands near the abovеſaid houſe, with two pair of ſtones, and all other conveniencies for carrying on merchant work, is in a healthy part of the country, well ſituate for getting of wheat and country work. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the owner, living on the premiſes, and be further informed of the terms of ſale. JOHN LACEY. ¶

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Milford Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, near Amos Alexander's mills, on the night of the 14th of March, 1775, A homeſpun ſtraight COAT, of a London brown colour, lined with ſerge ſomething lighter coloured than the outſide, with hair buttons and ſmall cloſe cuffs; alſo a light coloured Broadcloth Jacket, lined with ſhaloon, with hair buttons; both quite new; they were ſtolen by a man who came in the evening for a night's lodging; he appeared to be an Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, freſh coloured, with brown hair, pretty buſhy; had on a ſmall brimmed hat, bound with black tape, a blue coat, ſtriped under jacket, buckſkin breeches, and blue ribbed ſtockings. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his goods again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, or for the coat and jacket only, Twenty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN CARR. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of extraordinary rich and fertile LAND, ſituate on the Monocaſy creek, in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, ſurveyed for and ſuppoſed to contain 1853 acres, beſides the uſual allowance of 6 acres in the hundred for roads; it lies within 6 miles of Bethlehem, the ſame diſtance from Northampton, and about 9 miles from Eaſton, the county town; it has been laid off and divided into plantations. The ſubſcriber will attend on the premiſes from the firſt to the tenth of May next, and in the mean time, ſuch as may incline to purchaſe may enquire of ARTHUR LATIMORE, who will ſhew the land, and explain the terms on which it will be ſold.
¶ SAMUEL WILSON.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be STOLEN out of the ſtable of the Widow Woolverton, living in Amwell townſhip, Hunterdon county, a white MARE, about 14½ hands high, tolerable low carriage, ſlim built, tail not docked and ſpeckled under it, the hair is wore off her neck by the reins of the bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, and gives notice, ſo that ſhe may be got again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
March 20, 1775. ‖ SAMUEL BARNS.

TO BE SOLD,

By public or private SALE, by the Subſcribers,

THE late DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT of SAMUEL CHEESMAN, deceaſed, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, 3 doors below Arch-ſtreet, 3 ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, a two ſtory brick kitchen and waſh-houſe (lately built) cellars under the whole, with a back ſhop and ſtable; the lot contains in breadth 15 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 100 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley into Arch-ſtreet; ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds per annum. For further particulars enquire of JOHN COBURN, Executor,
SARAH CHEESMAN, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL CHEESMAN, Cordwainer, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt, are once more requeſted to pay the ſame to the above ſubſcribers, in one month from the date hereof, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of a lawyer, without reſpect of perſons; and all who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Edgmont townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 16th inſtant, a ſorrel GELDING, with a blaze in his face, 14½ hands high, carries well, ſhod before, trots and paces, has ſome ſaddle marks, but no brand that is known, 8 or 9 years old; ſuppoſed to be taken by one Jacob Davis, a thick well ſet fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, had on a pale blue coat, jacket and breeches, of coarſe cloth, his other clothes not known; his wife and brother went off with him. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring ſaid Gelding, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and all reaſonable charges; and if the thief be brought to juſtice, the above reward, paid by
March 20, 1775. ‖ DAVID YARNALL.
*** It is ſuppoſed they are gone towards York or Cumberland.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Warrington townſhip, York county, and province of Pennſylvania, on the 10th of March, 1775, two Iriſh ſervants, viz. *John Cook* and his Wife *Ann*, the man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black hair, of a dark complexion, the woman of a middle ſize, fair hair, and big with child; ſtole and took with them a bay horſe, ſaddle and bridle, the horſe had 3 white feet, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, and appeared to be a little hipſhot; had on and took with them a brown worſted coat and jacket of the ſame, a brown jacket with ſleeves, and a red ditto without, two ſhirts, one about ten hundred, the other of tow, leather breeches, a pair of ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes tied with ſtrings, one new fur hat and one felt ditto, a great coat, without a cape; one fine ſhift and an apron of the ſame, a whitiſh coloured cloak, a brown Barcelona handkerchief, an oldiſh black bonnet, with white lining, a bed-gown, ſtriped blue, red, green and white, a petticoat, ſtriped black and white. Whoever takes up ſaid runaways, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward for each, if 60 miles off, and if above that diſtance Five Pounds reward for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Manheim, Lancaſter county, on the 11th of March, an Iriſh ſervant man, named ------ *Deveny*; he came in this country laſt ſummer, is about 22 or 23 years of age, has a wife, and was with her bound to Mr. M'CALLY, of whom the ſubſcriber bought him; he is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, has black hair, tied behind, is a ſhoemaker by trade, has a mark on his right eye, and ſpeaks very quick; he had on, when he went away, an old blue coat, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, new fuſtian breeches, and tow trowſers over them, two pair of ſtockings, new pumps, with odd buckles, and a fine hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by JEREMY MILLER.
N. B. He took with him two ſhirts and the working tools of another bound ſervant. ¶

Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, March 20, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, this morning, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Patrick Tumany*, a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark ſour complexion, down look and full faced, has blackiſh hair, is about 20 years of age, writes a good hand, and it is probable may forge a paſs; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a green outſide jacket, blue under ditto, without ſleeves, two new ſhirts, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with plated buckles in them; he has been about 18 months in the country, and it is likely may pretend to be a Miller and make towards Virginia. Any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, and give notice thereof to his maſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ CHARLES READ.
N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

BOSTON, March 20.

On Thurſday, the 2d Inſtant, Captain Francis Granby arrived at Marblehead, with Melaſſes on board, which he loaded at Dominica. Application was immediately made by the Committee of Inſpection to Jacob Fowle, Eſq; the Owner, and he accordingly agreed to comply with the Aſſociation. The Maſter reported his whole Cargoe, which contained ſome Articles admiſſible by the Aſſociation, and on Saturday laſt put to Sea without breaking Bulk; he would have ſailed before had Wind and Weather permitted.

We hear the Paſſengers who went in Captain Callahan, as ſoon as they arrived in London, were ſent for to appear at Lord Dartmouth's Office.

Laſt Thurſday was obſerved as a Day of Faſting and Prayer throughout this Province.

The Provincial Congreſs ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday next, then to meet at Concord.

Thurſday laſt the following REMONSTRANCE *was preſented to his Excellency General* GAGE.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the Selectmen of the Town of Billerica, beg Leave to remonſtrate to your Excellency, That on the 8th of this inſtant March, one Thomas Ditſon, an Inhabitant of ſaid Town of Billerica, was tarred and feathered, and very much abuſed by a Party of his Majeſty's 47th Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Neſbit. As Guardians for ſaid Town, and from a Regard to the Liberties and Properties of its Inhabitants, we cannot but reſent this Procedure. Your Excellency muſt be ſenſible that this Act is an *high Infraction* on that perſonal Security which every Engliſhman is entitled to, and without which his boaſted Conſtitution is but a Name.

It is ſufficiently unhappy for us, that we find Troops quartered among us for the Purpoſe of enforcing Obedience to Acts of Parliament of Great-Britain in the higheſt Senſe *iniquitous*, *cruel*, and *unjuſt*. It is ſtill more unhappy, if theſe Troops, inſtead of preſerving the Character which Britiſh Troops *once* had, ſhould pour in additional Inſult, and be guilty of the moſt *brutal Outrages*. We hope your Excellency will take ſome proper Steps for accommodating this Affair; for we aſſure you, we cannot, conſiſtent with our Duty, paſs this Matter over. We have been told by your Excellency, that you never meant to *diſturb the Intercourſe* between the Town and the Country: Confiding in this, we have paſſed and re-paſſed in our uſual Manner: We therefore hope your Excellency will make it evident by your *Conduct*, that you are determined the Intercourſe ſhall be preſerved, and we be not buoyed up with *Promiſes*, which in the End we unhappily find *not to be depended upon*. Lieutenant Colonel Neſbit is an Officer under your Excellency's Command: Of *you*, therefore, we DEMAND Satisfaction, for the Inſult committed by him: We think it is in your Power. We beg your Excellency that the Breach, now too wide between Great-Britain and this Province, may not by ſuch Brutality of his Troops, ſtill be encreaſed. We aſſure you, Sir, it always has been, and ſtill is, our Sentiment and Prayer, that Harmony may be reſtored; and that we may not be drove to the laſt Diſtreſs of Nations.

But, may it pleaſe your Excellency, we muſt tell you, WE ARE DETERMINED, if the innocent Inhabitants of our Country Towns (for we muſt think this Man innocent in this Affair) muſt be interrupted by Soldiers in their lawful Intercourſe with the Town of Boſton, and treated with the moſt brutiſh Ferocity, we ſhall hereafter uſe a different Style from that of Petition and Complaint.

If the grand Bulwarks of our Conſtitution are thus violently torn away, and the Powers on Earth prove us friendly to the Cauſe of Virtue, Liberty and Humanity, we are ſtill happy. We can appeal to him, who judgeth righteouſly; and to him we chearfully leave the Event.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in this Town, dated Dec. 24, 1774.

"The Proceedings of the General Congreſs and of your Colony, have had every Effect you could wiſh, upon the People, the Parliament, the Miniſtry and the Merchants. The Petition of the Continental Congreſs was preſented through the Hands of Lord Dartmouth—The Anſwer was in theſe Words, "His Majeſty has been pleaſed to receive the Petition very graciouſly, and to ſay, that as it was a Matter of great Importance he would lay it before the two Houſes of Parliament."—The Miniſtry begin to diſavow individually the late Meaſures, and to accuſe Mr. Hutchinſon as the Inſtigator of the whole—You have every Thing to expect from that Firmneſs and Unanimity which have thus ſhaken their Councils, confounded their Plans, and ſet them mutually at Variance—Perſeverance in the ſame Spirit, is that *alone* which will obtain effectual Redreſs—*Appearances* are certainly favourable, but not ſo as to juſtify the *leaſt Remiſſion* of thoſe Meaſures which have produced this Temper."

Another Letter ſays, "I have been in the Country with Lord C------m; he very highly approves of the Petition of the Congreſs—The interior Cabinet, which rules every Thing, appears convinced of the Neceſſity of Redreſs, but are determined to give it with as little Grace as poſſible—They had two Councils to decide upon receiving or rejecting the Petition; the firſt was divided, the ſecond had a Majority for receiving. The Fact is, the cogent Reaſoning on which your Demands are founded, meets the Approbation of the Public, and renders your Cauſe *irreſiſtably popular*."

Another Letter of Dec. 28, ſays, "*Notwithſtanding the pacific Appearances held out, there is a Determination to perſiſt in the preſent Syſtem and Meaſures.*"

Another Letter, dated January 4, ſays, "The number of your Friends among the People at large increaſes every Day—The Miniſtry *are determined to perſevere in the great Syſtem of American Taxation*—They are alarmed at the Unanimity of the Congreſs, and the People of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay and their Provincial Congreſs, which are univerſally approved of here by the Friends of Engliſh Liberty—My earneſt Advice is TO PREPARE FOR THE WORST, and perſevere in the Plan adopted by the Congreſs.—-Lord Chatham and Lord Temple approve entirely of the Proceedings of the Congreſs.—For Heaven's ſake, for your own ſake, and that of Poſterity, *do not relax your* VIGILANCE."

NEW-PORT, March 20.

On Monday laſt arrived here, after a paſſage of four months, from Falkland's Iſlands, the ſhip King George, John Greenwood, maſter, with 170 barrels of oil, 1000 weight of bone, and 500 ſealſkins.—There are upward of 200 of thoſe iſlands, great and ſmall, the two largeſt of which are about 60 miles long and 40 broad.—Port-Egmont, where Captain Greenwood ſtaid ſeveral weeks, is between 51 and 52 S. lat. and about 80 leagues from the ſouthern part of this continent. The winter there (which is the time of our ſummer) is not ſo cold as our winters, but the winds in general more violent, moſtly from the weſtward. The iſlands are principally covered with good graſs of various kinds, but not a tree nor ſhrub to be ſeen on any of them; whales, ſeals, geeſe, ducks, and a great variety of fowl unknown in theſe parts, are very plenty, and caught with great eaſe.

Capt. Greenwood found his Majeſty's ſloop Endeavour at Falkland's-Iſlands, and though he was in great want of anchors, &c. he could procure no aſſiſtance from the Endeavour.

A TRANSLATION of an extract of a letter from a gentleman in the ſervice of a principal officer of ſtate at Paris, to his friend in Newport.

"MY DEAR CHEVALIER,

"YOU are nearly of my opinion, reſpecting the affair between Great-Britain and her colonies.—Believe me, ſome years have elapſed ſince the ſcheme was projected for the alteration of the form of the Maſſachuſetts government.—As ſoon as the project was reſolved upon, the cabinet of Great-Britain uſed all poſſible means to procure peace with her neighbouring nations.—The fall of the Duke de Ch------l was a mark of the higheſt complaiſance to her. It is well known that this miniſter (though in diſgrace) directed all, or at leaſt the greater part, of the buſineſs of our cabinet.—Britain was well enough aſſured that they could keep the houſe of Bourbon ſtill; but Spain had given ſuch inſtructions to her Ambaſſador as would have cauſed a rupture had they been obſerved:—But Prince Maſſerano was recalled.

"The death of Louis XV. ſet the ſpirits of our people in agitation,—the old parliament made remonſtrances, and our clergy murmured on account of the new regulations againſt them.—It was then Lord North cauſed a report to circulate at London of his being ill, that he might come to Paris incog, in order to aſcertain himſelf of the diſpoſition of our court. He remained there but two days, which time he ſpent in conferences with the miniſtry, who, like other Danaes, were tempted by the Britiſh gold ſcattered by Jupiter North.—His policy was ſeducing, and retained us in the ſame ſtate of inaction we now continue, that he might be at liberty to ſet your part of the world in confuſion.

"Aſſure yourſelf Great-Britain is not much more quiet than you are—it is almoſt the general opinion here that a revolt will take place in England, if the trade be interrupted between that kingdom and the colonies.

"The royal family of England is too numerous for the taxes of the nation to maintain them alone: Beſides the great debt under which they now labour, they expend much for the ſupport of Hanover; this accounts why *King George* thinks himſelf obliged to deal with *America* as Frederick does with his neighbours.

"——Orders are given at *Iſle of Rhe*, for the tranſport of 4,000 men, in two frigates and three ſhips of the line, to our colonies: I cannot tell you their deſtination.

"We are buſy to complete all the regiments that are deficient—the King has cauſed a general ſtate of his marine force to be laid before him—the Queen's pregnancy is declared; and, to conclude, I aſſure you that a rupture between Spain and England is at no great diſtance."

CONNECTICUT, *March 15.*

Laſt Friday our General aſſembly adjourned to the 13th of next month, then to meet at Hartford.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives *aſſembled at* New-Haven, *March 8.*

Whereas our brethren of Boſton have long ſuffered, and are yet ſuffering under the hand of oppreſſion, grievous and unparalelled hardſhips and diſtreſſes in conſequence of their reſolution to ſupport the great principles of Conſtitutional Liberty; and having endured, and yet enduring thoſe ſufferings in the common cauſe of America, with moſt exemplary fortitude and magnanimity; the principles of humanity and juſtice to ourſelves and them require, that they ſhould not be left to ſink under the weight of burdens, which without aſſiſtance may become abſolutely inſupportable.

And although many donations have been made them, by this and other colonies; yet upon authentic intelligence, it appears that they are inadequate to the real diſtreſſes in which thouſands of their innocent and virtuous inhabitants are involved by means as aforeſaid.

THIS Houſe taking the matters aforeſaid into their ſerious conſideration, *Do Reſolve*, That it be, and it is hereby earneſtly recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns in this colony, to continue chearfully and liberally to contribute to the relief of their ſuffering brethren in ſaid town, according to the ſeveral abilities which divine Providence has given them; eſteeming it an incumbent duty, and an acceptable ſervice in the ſight of God and their Country. *By Order of the Houſe*

Wm. WILLIAMS, Speaker.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

On Monday afternoon expreſſes arrived in town from the county of Cumberland, in this province, who bring accounts from thence of a very extraordinary and alarming nature.—On Monday afternoon, preceding the day for holding the Inferior Court, ſeveral riotous and diſorderly perſons, to the number of between 80 and 90, aſſembled at the Court-houſe, of which they took poſſeſſion, with an avowed intent of preventing the Court from being held the next day; many of them had arms, and thoſe who were unprovided for, were collecting both arms and ammunition with all poſſible diſpatch. Many of the Magiſtrates having come to town, it was thought adviſeable that the Sheriff ſhould make the uſual proclamation againſt riotous aſſemblies, and demand the poſſeſſion of the Court-houſe and goal, which being refuſed ſeveral times, about 9 o'clock at night a party aſſembled in order to diſperſe the rioters: Theſe proceeded with the Sheriff and ſome Magiſtrates to the Court-Houſe, where proclamation was again made by the Sheriff for the rioters to diſperſe, and ſundry attempts were made to get in without uſing fire-arms; but this proving ineffectual, three guns were fired over the door, in hopes the rioters would be intimidated, and retire; but ſo determined were they in their undertaking that the fire was immediately returned from the Court-houſe, by which one of the Magiſtrates was ſlightly wounded, and another perſon ſhot through his clothes. The Magiſtrates ſeeing the imminent danger they were in, exerted themſelves ſo well that they forced the front door, and after a very ſmart engagement, wherein one of the rioters was killed, and many perſons on both ſides wounded, proper meaſures were taken to preſerve the peace for that night. The next morning all was tumult and diſorder, the judges, however, opened the Court at the uſual hour, and adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon, but by this time the body of rioters began to aſſemble in large parties from New-Hampſhire, and places adjacent, and particularly from Bennington in the neighbouring county of Albany, with an hoſtile appearance, and the Court foreſeeing no probability of being able to proceed to buſineſs, adjourned till next term. The body of rioters which ſoon amounted to upwards of five hundred, ſurrounded the Court-houſe, took the Judges, the Juſtices, the Sheriff, the Clerk, and as many more of their friends as they could find, into cloſe cuſtody, and ſent parties out, who were daily returning with more priſoners; the roads and paſſages guarded with armed men, who indiſcriminately laid hold of all paſſengers againſt whom any of the party intimated the leaſt ſuſpicion, and the mob, ſtimulated by their leaders to the utmoſt fury and revenge, breathed nothing but blood and ſlaughter againſt the unfortunate perſons in their power; the only thing which ſuſpended their fate, was a difference in opinion as to the manner of deſtroying them, and from the violence and inhumanity of the diſpoſition apparent in the rioters, it is greatly to be feared, that ſome of the worthy men in confinement, will fall a ſacrafice to the brutal fury of a band of ruffians, before any timely aid can be brought to their aſſiſtance.

March 27. The Chiefs of the Six Nations, who, during the Courſe of the Winter, held ſeveral Congreſſes with Col. Guy Johnſon, the Superintendant, are, we hear at preſent with him in Conſultation, reſpecting the Conduct of the ſeveral Tribes to the Southward, and the Steps to be farther taken for preventing future Quarrels in that Quarter; to which End it is ſaid they propoſe to uſe all the Means in their Power for collecting their ſcattered People from amongſt the ſeveral Nations, and fixing them in a Place where they will be more immediately under the Direction of their proper Confederacy; and we are likewiſe informed, that Col. Johnſon, who was greatly indiſpoſed through Cold he caught attending one of the Conferences, is now much better.

The Corporation of this City have laid out a Lot of Ground between the Work-Houſe and the Liberty Pole, for erecting the Bridewell, ſo much, and ſo long wanted in this Place; and we hear the ſaid Building will be ſet about immediately; and that the Workmen who built the Hoſpital are ſoon to begin to repair that very uſeful Building, by Means of the very bountiful Supply of Money lately granted by the General Aſſembly for that Purpoſe.

On Wedneſday, at Noon, a Fire broke out in the Shop of William Tilou, a Turner and Chair-maker in Maiden-lane, which immediately burnt to the Ground, deſtroying all his Tools and Stock in Trade, to the entire Ruin of an honeſt, ſober, induſtrious Man, with a diſtreſſed Family. This unhappy Perſon is reduced to a ſtate of unſpeakable Diſtreſs; and as he is an object deſerving the Charity of all the humane Citizens, a Subſcription has been opened for his Relief.

A large Number of the German Proteſtants celebrated the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, at the Houſe of Mr. David Grim, with their accuſtomed Harmony and Feſtivity.

The Brig Phœnix, Capt. John Dorrell, of Bermuda, ſailed from this Port, for Exeter, in England, about the 10th of laſt Month, and in three Day after ſprung a Leak, and was obliged to bear away for Bermuda; two Paſſengers in the ſaid Veſſel went on board the Brig Fair-Lady, Capt. Robinſon, of this Port, then in Company, bound for Liſbon; Capt. Dorrell got ſafe to Bermuda, and after ſtopping his Leak ſailed again for England about the 12th of this Month.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 29.*

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this Evening, at 7 o' Clock, *on Buſineſs which will require the Attendance of every Member.*

His Excellency Governor Eden has further prorogued the General Aſſembly of Maryland to Monday, the 17th of April.

Captain Townſhend, arrived at New-York, on the 9th of February, about 8 Leagues from the Rock of Liſbon, ſpoke the Snow Penn, Captain Henry, from this Port for Liſbon; 19th, in Lat. 33: 30, Long. 28, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Gamble, from Cadiz for Maryland; and on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 36: 20, Long. 58, he ſpoke the Brig Polly, of Boſton, from Virginia for Cadiz, 9 Days out.

Captain Wilkinſon, from Barbados, on the 17th Inſtant, ſpoke the Brig Globe, Captain Pitt, from Liſbon for this Port.

Agreeable to Appointment, the Officers of Militia for the County of New-Caſtle met at Chriſtiana-Bridge, on Monday, the 20th Inſtant, for the Election of Field Officers; when the following Gentlemen were voted in, viz. *Colonel*, Thomas Cooch, Eſq; *Lieut. Col.* Mr. Samuel Patterſon. *Major*, Mr. Gunning Bedford.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

SEEING in your Paper of Wedneſday, March 15th, a moſt ſcandalous, falſe and baſe repreſentation of the conduct of a Gentleman and boat's crew belonging to the King's armed ſchooner Diana, I muſt, as a lover of truth, and being privy to the whole matter reſpecting George Taylor, of Wilmington, beg leave to aſſure the public, that he was not ſtruck or in any manner moleſted (though he uſed many provoking ſpeeches) till he took hold of the Gentleman on duty by the collar, who then ſtruck Taylor one blow, the matter there ending, as Taylor did nor return it; neither was he taken along-ſide the ſchooner, having produced the proper papers.

DASHWOOD BACON.

WE whoſe names are hereunder mentioned, from our perſonal knowledge of Mr. Bacon, as a Gentleman and Man of Honour, are convinced he would not ſign to any thing that was not ſtrictly true. And we do further aver on our Honour, that the ſhallop was not brought along-ſide, or detained longer than is uſual in examining veſſels.

JOHN DOWSON, Maſter.
JOHN BIRTWHISTLE, Surgeon.

The following is the Copy of a Letter which was wrote by a Lady of New-York, to Captain S——s, and Captain M'D——l.

GENTLEMEN,

FULL of miſery and anxiety at the proſpect of meaſures, which are ſaid to be meditated againſt my unfortunate huſband and brother, I venture to take up my pen to aſk your interceſſion to prevent an evil, which if brought upon them, muſt involve their innocent wives and helpleſs children in unſpeakable diſtreſs, if not in ruin and deſtruction. At this moment my mind is overwhelmed with the reflexions of leaving forever my native country—my relations—my friends and acquaintances, —and this too juſt after we had been toſſed about for ſeveral years by the winds of adverſity, and encountered, with anguiſh and terror, the dangers of the ocean, to ſettle once more in my imagined peaceful and happy country; where I expected an end of all my ſorrows, and to have found, for the remaining eve of life, a haven of reſt from the tempeſtuous ſtorms of this troubleſome world! But alas, how am I like to be diſappointed! Inſtead of meeting with peace and tranquility, we are to be baniſhed with our children from theſe pleaſing ſhores, and once more muſt commit ourſelves, in the evening of our lives, with all our infirmities about us, to the boiſterous ocean, and oftentimes ſtill more boiſterous winds of fortune. For humanity's ſake, Gentlemen! interfere on this occaſion; uſe your influence with the people (for you have much among them) to prevail upon

them to desist from so cruel, so unnecessary a measure; I call it unnecessary, because I am convinced the punishment they have already sustained, and will hereafter sustain in their cessation from trade, is abundantly sufficient to deter the most hardy from a similar step of imprudence. Did you know the pain and distress of mind, which they have felt upon this occasion; and did you consider the loss of esteem which they have sustained in the judgment of their fellow-citizens—their loss of property, and as I mentioned before, the injury that will accrue to them by their suspension of trade, together with the circumstance that a second offender, with the example of punishment to the first before his eyes, will ever be the more severely dealt with on that account: I say, were these things properly considered by you, I have not the least doubt, but that you would judge their present punishment to be as full and ample satisfaction as the good of the public can be supposed to call for. With these sentiments therefore, Gentlemen, for justice sake, for the sake of the numerous innocents connected with them, use that active influence to prevent the proposed measures, which is the duty, and I hope will be the conduct of every humane person. Let it never be said that men, who have for half the course of their lives very considerably employed themselves in successfully promoting the trade and public welfare of this province, should have their thousand acts of merit all cancelled and forgotten in the unmeasurable punishment of one offence. If we frail creatures mark iniquity with such exactness, how can we ever look up for pardon for our numerous offences to that Being, who has said, *Blessed is the merciful, for they shall receive mercy? If you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your father forgive you your trespasses;* and who hath directed us to pray to him *for forgiveness of our offences, as we forgive them that offend against us.* How beautiful to this purpose is that prayer of Pope,

Teach me to feel another's woe;
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

That these things may be so solemnly considered, and so sincerely laid to heart by you, as to produce that active influence, which I know will be successful, if used, is the ardent and cordial wish of

New-York,
March 20, 1775. YOUR AFFLICTED FRIEND.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Remarkable instances of LONGEVITY. Extracted from Sir W. Temple's Essay on Health and long Life.

SINCE health is the first of all blessings, and the very source of all pleasure, it is no wonder that the ablest pens have been employed to discover the regions where it grows, the springs that feed it, and the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.

For the honour of our climate, it has been observed by ancient authors, that the Britons were longer-lived than any other nation to them known: and in modern times, there have been more and greater examples of this kind than in any other countries in Europe.

The story of old Parr is a well-known fact: He was brought out of Derbyshire to the court in the time of King Charles the First, and lived to a hundred and fifty-three years of age; and might have, as was thought, gone farther, if the change of country air and diet for that of the town had not carried him off, perhaps untimely at that very age.

The Countess of *Desmond* is another striking instance of this kind. She was daughter of the Fitzgeralds of Drumana, in the county of Waterford; and married, in the reign of Edward IV. James, fourteenth Earl of Desmond; was in England in the same reign, and danced at court with his brother Richard, then Duke of Gloucester. She was then a widow; for Sir Walter Raleigh says they held her jointure from all the Earls of Desmond since that time. She lived to the age of some years above a hundred and forty, and died in the reign of James I. It appears, that she retained her full vigour in a very advanced time of life; for the ruin of the house of Desmond reduced her to poverty, and obliged her to take a journey quite from Bristol to London, to solicit relief from the court, at a time she was above a hundred and forty. She also twice or thrice renewed her teeth; for Lord Bacon assures us, in his history of Life and Death, *ter per vices dentiisse*; and in his Natural History mentions, that she did *dentire* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place.

Some time in the reign of King James, a morrice-dance was exhibited in Herefordshire, consisting of twelve persons, whose ages, added together, amounted to twelve hundred years. It is not so much that so many, in one small county, should live to that age, as that they should be in vigour and in humour to travel and to dance.

"I have in my life (says Sir William Temple) met with two of above a hundred and twelve; whereof the woman had passed her life in service, and the man in common labour, till he grew old, and fell upon the parish. But I met with one who had gone a much greater length; it was a man who begged his bread, and was a hundred and twenty-four years old. He told me, that he had been a soldier in the Cales voyage under the Earl of Essex, of which he gave me a sensible account; that after his return he fell to labour in his own parish; that he continued to work till a hundred and twelve, when he broke one of his ribs by a fall from a cart, and being thereby disabled, he fell to beg. His food was generally milk, bread, and cheese, and his liquor was procured him from the best spring in the parish. He had a neighbour, who was three years older than himself, and had been his fellow-soldier at Cales; but he had been in a good service, and had something to live on now he was old."

Sir William mentions a few other instances of longevity, but these we must omit for the present, and shall therefore conclude with observing, that "the first principle of health and long life is derived from the strength of our race or our birth, which gave occasion to that saying, *Gaudeant bene nati*; let them rejoice that are happily born. Accidents are not in our power to govern: so that the best cares or provisions for life and health, that are left us, consist in the discreet and temperate government of diet and exercise; in both which all excess is to be avoided, especially in the common use of wine; whereof the first glass must pass for health, the second for good humour, the third for our friends, but the fourth is for our enemies."

*** The MEMBERS of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire*, are hereby informed, that their General Meeting for the Choice of twelve Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing Year, will be held at the Court-house, on Monday, the 10th Day of April next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

March 25, 1775. MATTHEW CLARKSON, *Clerk.*

¶ A Court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* for the County of Philadelphia, will be held at the State-House in this City, on Monday the 10th Day of April next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, of which all concerned will please to take Notice.

†‡† The Subscribers to the Plan of an American Manufacture of Woollens, Cottons and Linens, are requested to call upon the Treasurer, *Joseph Stiles*, at his House in Arch-street, to pay the first Moiety of their Subscriptions.

By Order of the Managers,
JAMES CANNON, *Secretary.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Pomona, J. Green, and Ship Sally, S. Covell, from Lisbon. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Madeira. Sloop Charlotte, J. Mitchell, Virginia, Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, and Sloop Sally, T. Albertson, New-York. Schooner Hawke, B. West, St. Lucia.

Outwards. Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, for Lisbon. Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Brig King George, R. Shewell, and Brig Sally, E. Yorke, Jamaica. Ship Joseph, J. Crew, Newfoundland. Ship Pomona, J. Green, and Brig Mount Holly, G. Carr, London. Brig Dove, J. Lockton, Montserratt. Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Oporto.

Cleared. Ship Ranger, P. Amiel, to Liverpool. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, and Schooner Happy Return, T. Boyle, Grenades. Ship America, G. Ord, Ferrol. Schooner Betsey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E. Brig Devonshire, P. Bell, Lancaster. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, and Sloop Betsey, V. Whiteman, R. Island. Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados. Schooner Polly, J. Allen, N. Carolina. Sloop Robert, J. Metcalf, Virginia. Sloop Speedwell, E. Hare, N. Jersey.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 15s. 6d. Wheat 6s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 13s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Hogshead Ditto 7 l. Barrel Ditto 3 l. Red Oak Ditto 5 l. Irish Beef 3 l. Country Ditto 2l. 15s. Pork 3 l. 5s. West-India Rum 3s. 2d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 50l. to 70l. Muscovado Sugar 45s. to 56s. Melasses 22d. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Pitch 14s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 16s. Rice 15s. Lisbon Salt 15d. Hemp 5d. Cotton 2s. Bar Iron 26l. Pig Ditto 8l. 10s.

THE Members of *The Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are desired to attend their General Meeting, at the London Coffee-House, on Monday, the Third of April next, at the 6th Hour.

A GOOD 12 Inch English CABLE, and an Assortment of CORDAGE.

Bristol bottled BEER, and Hot-well WATER.
Quart, Half Gallon, and Gallon BOTTLES.
Crates of Cream coloured WARE, and SHEET GLASS.
Sheathing NAILS, and Sheathing PAPER.
Four-penny, 6d. 8d. 10d, 12d. 20d. 2s. and 2s. 6d. Nails.
Nine by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, and 12 by 10 Window Glass.
Iron Pots, Kettles, and Tea-kettles, of all Sizes commonly used here.----With a Variety of other MERCHANDIZE, imported from Bristol. And,
A few Casks of Albany PEAS, very good for Ship Stores,

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SONS,

Who have a BOX of Merchandize, marked R. No. 3, that came in the Sally, Captain Russell, from Bristol. The Owner is requested to call for the same.

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT BREWHOUSE, situate in Fifth-street, near Market-street, now in the Tenure of William Pusey. For Terms, apply to Jacob Barge, in Market-street, or the Subscriber, in Water-street.

JOSEPH POTTS. ¶

To be SOLD at public Vendue, on the 17th of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, if not disposed of before at private sale,

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, with about 6 acres of good land, situate on Rose's Lane, about a mile and a half below this city, in Passyunk township; there is on the place a well of water near the door, an oven, stable, a young orchard, of all kinds of fruit; the house is divided in two apartments, one of which is finished well, the other fit for a tenant, it is pleasantly situated for a gentleman's seat. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale, is desired to treat with the subscriber, who will dispose of it reasonably, and the payments made easy. JOHN GRANDOM. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas Oliver, in the District of Southwark, A certain yearly rent charge or sum of Three Spanish Pistoles, issuing out of a lot or piece of ground, situate in the District of Southwark aforesaid, and on the south side of Shippen-street, between Second and Third-streets from Delaware, in the tenure of -------. Also a certain messuage or tenement, and work shop, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Third-street continued into the District of Southwark aforesaid, and south side of Shippen-street, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth on Shippen-street aforesaid 90 feet; bounded by ground of George Woods, and others; subject to a groundrent of ------, per annum. And also a certain other messuage or tenement, or work shop, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Shippen-street and west side of Third-street aforesaid, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth on Shippen-street aforesaid 98 feet; bounded by ground of Jonathan Davis, and others; subject to a groundrent of -----, per annum; the whole late the estate of Joseph Rhoads; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 10th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Trump, on Chestnut-hill, Two contiguous tracts or pieces of land, containing in the whole about 103½ acres, situate in the township of Germantown; bounded by lands of Magdalene Butterfas, John Barge, and others; together with the appurtenances, &c. late the estate of Jacob Keebler, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on Wednesday, the 15th of March, 1775, from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad, named Patrick Caign, about 15 years of age, and small of his age, but is well built, is full faced, fresh coloured, is very talkative, and dark brown strait hair, his height is about 4 feet 7 inches; had on, when he went away, a small half worn felt hat, a light coloured faggathy jacket, too large for him, and a brown cloth under ditto, an ozenbrigs shirt, a pair of woollen trowsers, patched at the knees, they are of a dun colour, blue yarn stockings, a pair of neats leather shoes, almost new, pinckbeck buckles, of two sorts; he has lived sometime with a taylor. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive the above reward, or if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MORTON, junior, in Catherine Street, Southwark.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Said Morton has an excellent breeding MARE for sale, and a riding CHAIR. ¶

WAS LOST, about the Middle of September last, in the City of Philadelphia, A BOND for Forty Pounds, from JACOB STAR to the Subscriber, payable in March instant. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. JEREMIAH WARDER, Merchant, in Third-street, Philadelphia, shall receive Ten Shillings reward. All Persons are forewarned from taking an Assignment on the said Bond, as the Subscriber has given none. SAMUEL DANIEL. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, now occupied by Thomas Canby, situate on the west side of Second-street, about mid-way between Walnut and Spruce-streets. The lot is 23 feet 9 inches in breadth on said Second-street, and 300 feet deep. The greatest part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser, on giving satisfactory security, and paying interest. Apply to ELIZABETH ARMITT, living near the above described premises. ¶

Third-Month (March) 27, 1775.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A GOOD Merchant-mill and Plantation, situate in Oxford township, in the county of Chester, within 25 miles of Newport landing, and within 22 miles of Christiana-Bridge. The mill-house is built of stone, 44 feet by 25, two stories high, is an overshot, has plenty of water in the driest seasons, has two pair of stones, one Cologne, the other country stones for grist, boulting and hoisting works go by water, and has plenty of custom. The plantation contains 220 acres, on which is a tolerable good dwelling-house and barn, about 50 acres of plowland cleared, and 25 acres of good meadow. They may be entered on this spring. Any person inclining to rent said mill and place, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM MILLER, in New-Garden, or to the subscribers on the premises. RACHEL JORDAN,
¶ JESSE JORDAN.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away the 25th of March, at 8 o'clock in the evening, an Irish servant maid, named *Sarah Clarke* (alias *Stanley*) between 25 and 30 years of age; had on, when she went away, a green baize short gown and a black petticoat, also a red under petticoat, with a pair of black stockings, and a pair of old shoes; she also took with her a pair of shoes, lined with red flannel, belonging to her mistress, also a small red striped long gown, with black spots between the stripes, mended under the arms with another sort of calico, likewise an old dark nap cloak; she has no bonnet on, as she has commonly a ribbon round her head; she is of a middle stature, fat and clumsy, her face has some little purple spots; she is fresh coloured, a cut in her forehead, also darkish hair and very thin, and looks very suspicious of being with child; she has been married to a soldier in Ireland. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, in Second-street, near Race-street.

N. B. She came last fall from Ireland, with Captain Brice, and is supposed to be gone towards Maryland or New-York: All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to harbour or carry her off at their peril.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from his master's service, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, an indented servant man, named *Gilbert Fitzgilbon*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well built, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair, which has been originally brown but from age or accident is now mixed a little with white; his age from his own account is 33, or thereabout, but his hoary head is an index against the authority; he is addicted much to drinking, and when accused denies the charge, while an eye witness, viz. a particular redness in one eye, appears a positive evidence against him. In his cups he will swear strangely, viz. By the glory of Antrim; by the laws of the 14 kings, &c. &c. but these being only given as a specimen of his imitating the art of swearing, it must also be observed that he can and does swear profanely; he professes himself well skilled in the management of horses and the art of horsemanship, and often boasts of his having rode many matches, &c. over the Currah of Kildare; when he ran away he was decently dressed in a London brown coat, with mohair buttons, a blue waistcoat, with metal ditto, a black crape cravat, a good hat, buckskin breeches, brown and white silk and worsted stockings, new shoes, and plated buckles. Eight months ago he belonged to James Logan, Esq; and served him for several months, and may be thus known by some. He is now supposed to be lurking about the city or suburbs. Any person who will bring him to the PRINTERS, shall receive the above reward. ¶

WHEREAS I, JOSEPH ALLEN, of Londongrove township, Chester county, and province of Pennsylvania, have purchased two tracts of land, or two surveys, adjoining each other, lying on the west side of the Monongahela river, of one HENRY PRESSER, of Westmoreland county, in the Manor of Pittsburg, and gave him my bond for Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds for the same, dated the 8th day of November, 1773. And whereas I have paid part of said bond, but finding that he cannot make good his title to me only for 207 acres and 87 perches; therefore I warn all persons not to take any assignment on said bond, for I will not pay any more until he makes good his title to me, unless compelled by law. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 27th inst. March, from the subscriber, in Arch-street, Philadelphia, a Dutch servant lad, named *Henry Frankferden*, between 15 and 16 years of age; has been upwards of two years in this country, and speaks tolerable good English; took with him an old beaver hat, an old double milled drab great coat, a claret coloured close bodied coat, newly turned, and made up out of an old nap coat, a light grey coatee, an olive coloured cotton velvet waistcoat, fine claret coloured cloth breeches, a pair of yarn stockings, and one new brown thread ditto, a pair of new shoes, and one old ditto, new check shirt, and an old white ditto. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall be paid the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by

¶ BENJAMIN MORGAN.

RUN away on the 13th instant, from the subscriber living in New-London township, Chester county, a native Irish servant girl, named Cicely Morgan, *of a small stature, and much given to smoaking, of a sandy complexion, pretty much freckled, and pitted with the small-pox; had on and took with her, a chip hat covered with black silk, a calico gown with broad stripes and stamped between the stripes with red and black, three petticoats, one lincey, with small brown and white stripes, one ditto green stuff, one ditto reddish, a tow cloth shift, a pair of blue stockings, footed with light blue, a pair of leather heeled shoes tied with strings; also a short gown of a dark colour, and a check apron. Whoever takes up said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have a reward of* Four Dollars, *and reasonable charges, paid by me*

March 25, 1775. SAMUEL FLOYD. ¶

Salisbury township, Lancaster county, March 27, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named John Lester, *about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a well set fellow, with black hair, cut short before, has had the nail drove off the great toe of his right foot; had on, and took with him, a new fine hat and an old felt ditto, a green coat and jacket, a double breasted poplin jacket, two shirts, one fine, the other coarse, one pair of old buckskin breeches, and a pair of striped linen trowsers, two pair of dark coloured ribbed stockings, one pair of shoes, the soals of them are nailed. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ WILLIAM WILSON.

EXTRACTS from the proceedings of the Committee of Observation at Baltimore, March 6, 1775. Present 42 Members.

CAPTAIN William Moat, of the brig Sally, from Briſtol, appeared and reported his cargoe on oath, conſiſting of 100 tons of Britiſh ſalt, and 24 indented ſervants. The Captain further reports, that he took in his ſalt before the 12th day of December, and on or about that day he fell down the river with his veſſel to a place called Rowland-Ferry, there to take in his ſervants; that he continued there until the 23d, and ſailed from King-Road the 24th of December.

On Motion made by Doctor John Stevenſon (to whom Capt. Moat's veſſel and cargoe were addreſſed) that he might have liberty, from the Committee, to land the ſaid cargoe of ſalt, alledging it ought only to be conſidered as ballaſt, and was not intended to be prohibited by the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs.

The Committee took into conſideration the ſtate of the ſaid brig Sally, Capt. William Moat.—*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the ſalt imported in the ſaid brig be not landed.

Extracts from the proceedings of ſaid Committee, at Baltimore, March 13, 1775. Preſent 48 Members.

Capt. Henry Tickle, of the brig Henry and Joſeph, from Liverpool (addreſſed to Mr. George Woolſey) appeared and reported on oath his cargoe, conſiſting of 5133 buſhels of Britiſh ſalt, ſix half crates of earthen ware, and one hogſhead of rum for ſhip's ſtores; and further made oath, that he had not broken bulk, or landed any part of his cargoe ſince his arrival in this province.

Capt. George Woolſey, the conſignee of the aforeſaid veſſel, made oath, that he had not, nor hath any perſon, by his order or with his privity or conſent, unladen or taken out any part of the cargoe imported in ſaid veſſel ſince her arrival.

Ordered, That notice be given to Doctor John Stevenſon, that the Committee requeſt his attendance with Capt. William Moat, of the brig Sally, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee proceeded to conſider the ſtate of the Brig Henry and Joſeph, and of the cargoe imported in the ſame, whereupon *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the ſaid cargoe be not landed.

Upon motion made by Captain Woolſey to the Committee, for leave to re-ſhip the cargoe of the Brig Henry and Joſeph, and on Captain Woolſey's engaging, that the ſaid cargoe ſhall not be landed in any part of North-America between Nova-Scotia and Georgia, and on his further engagement, that the maſter of the veſſel in which the ſaid cargoe is to be re-ſhipped, ſhall engage, on oath, that he will not (unleſs compelled ſo to do by ſtreſs of weather) land the ſame within the parts before limited, and he will produce a certificate from the place where the ſaid cargoe ſhall be landed, of the landing of the ſame.

Reſolved, That leave be given agreeable to the above.

Dr. John Stephenſon, with Captain William Moat, attending, agreeable to notice, the Chairman acquainted them, that information was made to the Committee, that the cargoe of ſalt imported in the Brig Sally, or part thereof, had been unladen, contrary to the reſolutions of the Committee, made the 6th inſtant.

Dr. Stephenſon declared, that apprehending the reſolution entered into by the Committee, on the 6th inſtant, did not prohibit him from ſhipping the ſalt to any other part of this province, or Virginia, he had, in conſequence of ſuch opinion, ſhipped a quantity on board four Bay crafts, to be diſpoſed of for his account; that no part of the ſaid ſalt had been landed in Baltimore county; that he will deliver in to the Committee the names of the ſkippers of the ſeveral craft, and will return an account of the proceeds of the ſalt, and the ſame will freely give for the relief of the poor of Boſton.

And that the remainder of the ſalt now on board the ſaid Brig ſhall not be landed in any part of America between Nova-Scotia and Georgia. And Captain William Moat having declared, on oath, that the remainder of the ſalt now on board the ſaid brig, ſhall not be landed within the limits aforeſaid.

Reſolved by the Committee, That the ſaid apology be accepted.

Information being made to the Committee, that many miſrepreſentations of the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs had been made, with a view to leſſen the influence which the aſſociation drawn, entered into, and recommended by them, juſtly merited, and had almoſt univerſally obtained. And it appearing to the Committee, that ſuch miſrepreſentations are made by artful, deſigning and wicked men, to divide the people and defeat the meaſures wiſely purſued for the preſervation of American liberty.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the duty of this Committee and every member thereof, and that we will, collectively and ſeparately, perſevere to carry ſtrictly into execution the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and enforce an obſervance of the ſame. And that any attempt to defeat ſuch purpoſe, ſhall, with its author, be expoſed to the public.

The Congreſs, by the third article of the aſſociation, having recommended the diſuſe of all East-India TEAS, the Committee requeſt, that their conſtituents, in their ſeveral families, will ſtrictly adhere to this reſolution; and however difficult the diſuſe of any article which cuſtom has rendered familiar (and to many almoſt neceſſary) may be, yet they are induced to hope the Ladies will chearfully acquieſce in this ſelf-denial, and thereby evince to the world, a love to their friends, poſterity and country.

A very extraordinary arrangement having been lately made in the Magiſtracy of this county; the Committee reflecting on the concluſions which may probably be drawn from it in diſtant parts, to the diſadvantage of the Gentlemen ſuperceded, chearfully embrace the opportunity afforded by the preſent meeting, to teſtify in favour of their conduct while they were in office. From perſonal acquaintance we know them to have been irreproachable in private, faithful and impartial in public life, and deſervedly intitled to the thanks of the whole county, for the conſcientious diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them.

Reſolved, therefore, unanimouſly, That this Committee ought, and we hereby do, in our own names, and in the names of our conſtituents, ſincerely thank thoſe worthy Gentlemen, whoſe abrupt diſmiſſion, with all the circumſtances attending it, does them the greateſt honour. They return to a private ſtation with the general approbation of the country, and the pleaſing ſatisfaction of having honourably acquitted themſelves of their obligation, during their continuance in office. Their diſmiſſion is a real loſs: It is the more to be regretted, as from the manner of it, we can hardly expect that any of equal worth and character will hereafter be prevailed on to undertake the troubleſome, unprofitable employment, now rendered diſtaſteful to men of independent ſpirit and firmneſs, and evidently expoſing them to unmerited inſult.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Clk.

At a Committee held for the County of Eſſex, in the Town of Tapahanock, Virginia, on Thurſday, March 2, 1775, by ſpecial Summons from the Chairman.

THE Committee having determined to encourage Arts and Manufactures within this Colony as far as it is in their Power, do agree, and oblige themſelves to pay *Sixty Pounds*, current Money, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall firſt produce to the Committee Five Hundred Pair of Mens and Womens Stockings, manufactured in this County; a Third of which to be reaſonably worth *One Shilling* Sterling a Pair; a Third to be reaſonably worth *Two Shillings* Sterling a Pair; and the other Third to be reaſonably worth *Three Shillings* Sterling a Pair; of all of which, he or they muſt give this County the Refuſal, and that the County will give for the ſame Twenty-five per Centum on the above Prices; and that this Committee will give the beſt Encouragement to Worſted Combers.

By Order of the Committee,

J. POWER, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD,

A *STOUT young Iriſh LAD, about 19 or 20 years of age, fit for town or country, has about two years and an half of his time to ſerve. Any perſon inclining to buy, may know the conditions, by applying to* John Roberts, *in Elbow-Lane, or* William Little, *ſhip-joiner, in Shippen-ſtreet, Southwark, or Mr.* Whitehead, *Workhouſe-keeper.* ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Second-day, the 10th of Fourth-Month next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 120 acres, 25 acres whereof good meadow ground, chiefly in good order for mowing, and well watered, a good bearing orchard, of excellent fruit; a large and commodious brick houſe and kitchen adjoining, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good frame barn, ſtable and convenient cow-houſes; the whole of the buildings and plantation in good order, and pleaſantly ſituate on both ſides of the great road leading from Philadelphia to Providence, and very convenient to mill and market, being but 11 miles from the city, and 4 from Darby. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms on the day of ſale, where attendance will be given by the owner, ¶ ISAAC LEVIS.

TO be ſold, by public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the 10th day of April, his Tavern, Houſhold Furniture in general, and two lots of land, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, at the croſſing of two roads, the one leading from Reading Furnace to Wilmington, the other from Lancaſter road, by John Edge's mill, and from thence to Philadelphia, which is about 40 miles from ſaid place; containing in all about 30 acres, 24 of which is well timbered, the remainder cleared; there is an orchard of upwards of 100 grafted trees, alſo a large ſquare log-houſe, three ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, four fire places, cellared all under, a convenient draw well, alſo ſheds, ſtables, &c. It is a very good ſituation either for a doctor, ſtore-keeper, wheel-wright, or any other tradeſman; convenient to mills and meetings of different denominations. The ſubſcriber has alſo ſeveral other pieces of woodland in Eaſt and Weſt-Caln, which he would ſell on ſaid day, or before, on one of which is an excellent ſeat, in a very great vacancy for a fulling mill; where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by ANDREW CULBERTSON. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant man, named PHILIP MARKS, a Jew, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſlim made, liſps and ſpeaks bad Engliſh, of a dark complexion and long viſage, wears his own long black hair, moſtly tied behind; he is addicted to lying and ſwearing; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a dark blue double breaſted coat, with yellow buttons, a blue under jacket, a pale orange coloured ſurtout coat, with baſket buttons, old leather breeches new ſeated, a brown coatee with white metal buttons, a pair of brown fuſtian breeches, and one pair nankeen ditto, good ſhoes and ſtockings, and one pair of new ſtockings. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN RASER. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. *March 25, 1775.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland townſhip, York county, a Scotch Highland ſervant man, named JOHN M'MISKELL (alias M'ASKEL) about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, of a ſwarthy complexion, long black hair tied behind, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, ſcarcely to be underſtood; had on, and took with him, a light coloured cloth jacket, with cuffs on the ſleeves, and carved braſs buttons on the breaſt, the button-holes bound with the ſame of the out-ſide cloth, a coarſe tow ſhirt, a new pair of cloth breeches, of a dark drab colour, a new pair of brown yarn ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, lately ſaoled, a pair of white metal buckles, one linen ſhirt, one lapelled cloth jacket without ſleeves, with flat white metal buttons on the breaſt, and mohair buttons on the pockets, of a light colour, lined with light coloured home-made ſtuff.---- Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals in this province, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

March 11, 1775. ¶ JAMES M'LURE.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Caroline county, the 13th of March, a convict ſervant man, named *John Tutle*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, marked a little with the ſmall-pox, has loſt one of his fore teeth; had on a kerſey jacket, old leather breeches, and ozenbrigs trowſers.---- Alſo two ſervant lads, one named *John Norman*, about 17 years of age, of a dark complexion, with his under lip turned down; had on, when he went away, a kerſey jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, ozenbrigs trowſers, dark grey ſtockings, and old ſhoes: The other named *John Holder*, about 16 years of age, of a fair complexion, thin viſage, long noſe; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, and ozenbrigs trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS STUDDAM.

N. B. Said ſervants took with them a pair of country made blankets. ¶

The noted HORSE BRITAIN,

IS in excellent order, riſing 5 years old, and will cover this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, on Concord road, about two miles from Darby, in Cheſter county, within 9 miles of Philadelphia and 7 of Cheſter, at Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon and Thirteen Shillings the ſingle leap. The favours of the public will be greatfully acknowledged, by their friend, ISAAC HIBBERD.

BRITAIN is a fine blood bay, upwards of 15 hands high, very lengthy and ſtrong, and allowed by all good judges to be a handſome horſe, and as ſwift as any of his blood in America, and ſuperior to any in moving, for gaiety, good ſpirits, and eaſe for the rider. ¶

Philadelphia, March 13, 1775.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 13th day of April next, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT or PIECE of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Providence, in the county of Philadelphia; bounded on the north weſt by John Botler's land, on the north eaſt by Henry Penebacker's land, and on the ſouth eaſt and ſouth weſt by land late of Jacob Helm; containing about 40 acres; late the real eſtate of Tobias Finkbiner, late of New-Providence townſhip, yeoman, deceaſed.

¶ DOROTHEA FINKBINER, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, of about 180 acres of LAND, in Hamilton townſhip, Cumberland county, 150 miles from Philadelphia, and 70 from Baltimore; there is a new log houſe on it, and about 20 acres cleared, 6 whereof are good meadow, and about one half of the whole tract is good meadow-ground, or good hemp land; the whole lying on a creek.---- Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to ARTHUR NESMITH, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county; the title is indiſputable, and the payments will be eaſy. ¶

To COVER this SEASON,

The HORSE LOFTY,

Kept by the Subſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland,

HE is a well turned Horſe, half blooded, 15½ Hands high, a Blaze in his Forehead, a Diamond between the Noſtrils, and has four white Feet; he will cover at Thirty Shillings the Seaſon, and Five Shillings the Groom. Good Paſture for Mares at Half a Crown per Week, by JAMES DYER. ¶

THE reputed thorough bred running HORSE TRUE BRITAIN, which formerly belonged to Anthony Waters, but now the property of the ſubſcriber, is in excellent order and ſound, and will cover this ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt next, at the ſtable of John Dickinſon, in Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, at the low rate of 50s. caſh, the ſeaſon, or 3*l.* credit, until the firſt day of January next, and privilege of making choice at the expiration of the ſeaſon, whether to have their mares inſured at 5*l.* 8*s.* or to pay as above, with a proviſo they bring their mares regularly, and appear at ſaid Dickinſon's on the 1ſt, 2d, or 3d days of Auguſt next, to give an account whether they enſure or pay the ſeaſon; ſaid horſe was never before known to cover under 3*l.* the ſeaſon certain, and for moſt part of his time at almoſt double that ſum, to the ſatisfaction of the public; he is a beautiful dark bay, ſtout and neat made; as he is a noted horſe in moſt parts of the continent, it is needleſs to make mention of his blood or performances, as they are allowed by the beſt of judges to be equal, if not preferable, to any one horſe in America; his laſt ſpring colts ſell currently from 20 to 50*l.* and upwards, and ſome are held at the rate of 100*l.* each.

At the ſame place is to be kept, a curious Engliſh DRAY HORSE, for thoſe who chuſe to breed Draft Horſes, of which the public ſhall have a more particular account in a future advertiſement.

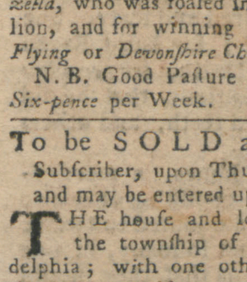
If any ſee fit to ſend now, until ſuch time as the graſs is fit, green rye is provided, which is excellent paſture, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per week; where proper attendance will be provided, by

March 13, 1775. ‖ DAVID HENRY.

The FAMOUS HORSE

TOM JONES

WILL COVER *this Seaſon, at* ISAAC LEWIS's *Place, in* New-Caſtle *County, at* Three Pounds *the Seaſon,* Thirty Shillings *the ſingle Leap, and* Half a Dollar *to the Groom; the Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away.*



HE is a dark Bay with a white Foot, full 15½ Hands high, was bred by Col. *John Taylor* of *Virginia*, and got by *Marmaduke Beckworth*'s Horſe of the ſame Name, that was the Property of Mr. *Carr*, won a King's Plate and ſome Fifties; his Dam was *Bitty Blazella*, who was got by *Blaze*, out of *Jenny Cameron*, who was bred by Mr. *Hudſon*, out of a Mare of Mr. *Witty*'s, and got by Capt. *Appleyard*'s *Cuddy*, Son of *Fox*; ſhe won the Eighty Guineas at *Lincoln*, and was covered by *Blaze* before ſhe was ſent out of *England*, which produced *Bitty Blazella*, who was foaled in *Virginia*. *Blaze* was famous as a Stallion, and for winning Seven King's Plates, he was got by the *Flying* or *Devonſhire Childers*.

N. B. Good Paſture provided for Mares at *Two Shillings and Six-pence* per Week. ¶

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, by the Subſcriber, upon Thurſday, the 30th day of March inſtant, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THE houſe and lot of land where he formerly lived, in the townſhip of Upper-Dublin, in the county of Philadelphia; with one other meſſuage and lot of land adjoining thereto; and alſo one other lot of meadow ground, near unto the ſaid two lots, and containing in the whole near 20 acres. There are on the firſt abovementioned lot, a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, compleatly finiſhed, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole; alſo an additional ſtone building, of one ſtory high, comprehending a kitchen, and ſtove-room, making in the whole 65 feet front; a ſtone ſtable, of 30 feet in length and a ſtory and an half in height; alſo a frame ſhed, of 32 feet in length, and a large paled garden; alſo a well of good water, which never fails in the drieſt ſeaſons, conveniently ſituated, and a pump therein, and other conveniencies and neceſſary buildings and improvements, ſuitable for a tavern or ſtore, and hath been occupied, and well accuſtomed as a tavern, divers years paſt, and is now in the tenure of Edward Wells, and known by the Sign of William Pitt. And on the ſecond abovementioned lot, there is erected a ſtone meſſuage, of 26 feet front, and one ſtory high, with a cellar under the whole, and having alſo a well of good water, and an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, divers of which are grafted fruit, of the beſt kind: The ſaid three lots will be ſold together. In reſpect of ſituation and pleaſantneſs nothing need be ſaid by way of recommendation, the ſituation alone being ſufficient; it being on a commanding eminence, and at the interſection of two very public roads, viz. the one leading from Philadelphia through Germantown to Bethlehem, Eaſton, and parts adjacent, and only 16 miles from the former place; and the other, after in ſundry branches, paſſing over divers ferries on Delaware river, and uniting near the premiſes, thence extendeth to the Swedes Ford, on Schuylkill, and from thence to Lancaſter, &c. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on the ſaid day, on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Surveyor.

N. B. If the ſaid houſes and lots are not ſold on the day aforeſaid, they are to be again leaſed, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April next. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN NOXON, Eſq; of New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, within 6 months.

March 1, 1775. ‖ HENRY WARD PEARCE, Adminiſtrator.

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